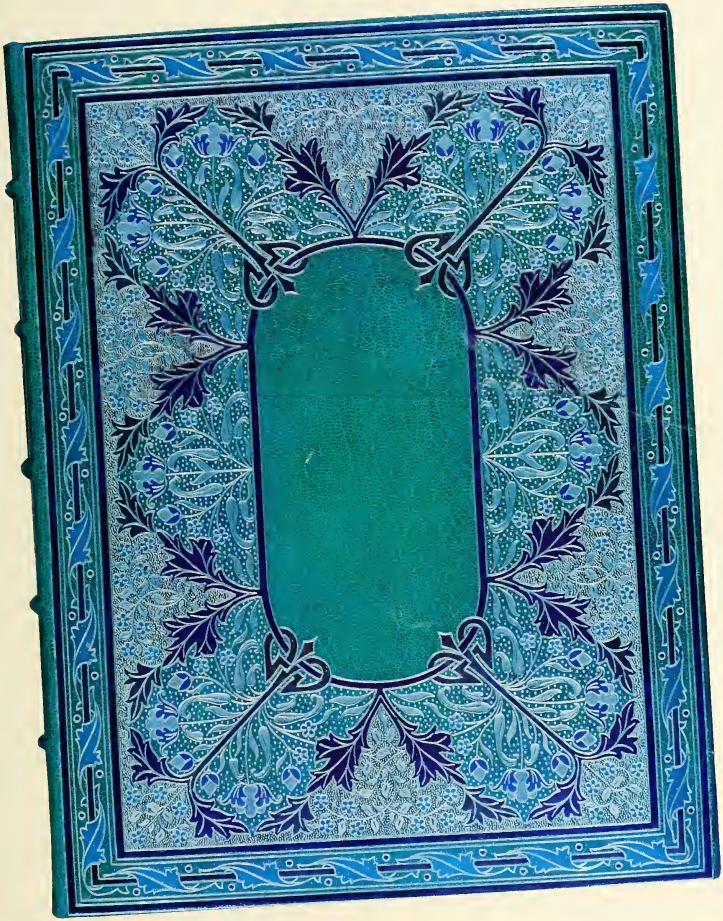

A Selection of Books and Manuscripts from the Library of Mary and Harry L. Dalton

Duke University
William R. Perkins
Library 1977

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An Exhibition of

A SELECTION OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS from the Library of Mary and Harry L. Dalton

Compiled by

Sharon E. Knapp, Manuscript Department

and

John L. Sharpe III, Curator of Rare Books

Duke University
William R. Perkins Library
1977

Introduction

All of his life Harry Dalton has been a bibliophile and a collector. Even before he and his wife Mary began assembling one of the largest private art collections in the Southeast, he was buying books and manuscripts. The particular items which he gathered followed the range of his literary and historical interests and tastes which he developed while a student at Trinity College—before it became Duke University. More than any other influence, his liberal arts education is reflected in the books and manuscripts which have found a place in the Dalton Collection.

First editions, association copies, important titles, along with an extensive gathering of manuscripts and letters from people important in Colonial and Revolutionary American history, the Old South, and the Confederacy form the body of his library. Two items, however, are notable above all others: the vellum leaf from the Gutenberg Bible and the three-page letter written from the island of Corsica by the young Napoleon on behalf of his mother—the earliest letter in the Napoleon corpus.

In this diverse collection one finds letters and documents written by Benjamin Franklin and books from his press in Philadelphia; letters written by George Washington and a copy of Barlow's *Vision of Columbus* presented by the first President to Mrs. George Clymer; letters by Thomas Jefferson and a book from his library; letters by Presidents John Adams, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant, to name a few; letters by British sovereigns, poets, and generals; and letters and records from the Old South and the Civil War: letters by Robert E. Lee, Braxton Bragg, "Jeb" Stuart, General Beauregard, William Gilmore Simms, Jefferson Davis, Joel Chandler Harris, and William Tecumseh Sherman; and reports of the Battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Manassas Plain.

Three items of particular association interest are a writing desk, a purse, and a fan. The desk was presented to the Scottish poet Robert Burns by Dugald Stewart, the British philosopher who was Burns's neighbor in Ayr when the poet was farming with his brother Gilbert. The philosopher made a gift of the desk to the poet on January 25, 1787, soon after the appearance of the Kilmarnoch edition of *Poems, chiefly in the Scotish Dialect* in 1786. The knit purse was the wedding present of Elizabeth Barrett to Robert Browning on September 12, 1846, when they were married at St. Marlebone Church. One week after the clandestine marriage—witnessed only by Elizabeth Wilson, Miss Barrett's faithful maid, and James Silverthorne, Mr. Browning's cousin—the couple left for Casa Guidi in Florence where they lived until her death in 1861. The "Autograph Fan"—signed by Presidents, cabinet members, and, among others, Japanese statesmen—is given a full description in the catalogue.

A flock of notables which have already become part of the Dalton Collection in the Rare Book Room and the Manuscript Department of Perkins Library, are not described in the catalogue although they deserve mention as further evidence of the Daltons' collecting assiduity. A copy of the German translation of the Nürnberg Chronicle in a sixteenth-century German pigskin binding, a host of Dickens's first editions in the original parts, a splendid tenth-century Four-Gospel manuscript in Greek (*Codex Daltonianus:* Duke Greek Ms. 60), a covey of Wilde first editions many of which are signed by the author, the fourth folio edition of Shakespeare's *Works,* and a large cohesive collection of nineteenth-century manuscripts. Other items from Dalton collection not included among the descriptions here are books and manuscripts which must await another catalogue and exhibition: some seventy-five fore-edge and double fore-edge paintings, incunabula, first editions, and an assortment of Americana—books and manuscripts. When the entire collection is recorded, it will represent a signal literary and historical resource, an impressive collecting achievement.

A word about the entries in the catalogue. For each book the title is transcribed with the spelling unchanged and the important words capitalized; the format and the binding are noted; the edition is cited and where applicable distinguishing bibliographical particulars are listed; when present, the *ex libris* is cited as are other marks of ownership; pertinent biographical and bibliographical notes are added, and in many cases a remark is made about the particular item in the Dalton Collection.

The arrangement of the books is according to several categories, beginning with the vellum leaf from the Gutenberg Bible and a printed Book of Hours. There follow in order: Association Copies, Firsts and Early English Imprints, American First Editions, Franklin Imprints and Associations, The Lancaster Massacre and Papoonahoal, Description and Travel, Fore-edge Paintings, and Manuscript Books.

For the manuscripts, the entry is under the name of the author of the document with an appropriate description of the document, the name of the recipient, the date of the letter or document, and an explanatory note about the item, its author and contents. As nearly as possible the original spelling and capitalization have been retained in the titles and excerpts.

The manuscripts have been arranged in several groups: Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, Early National Era, Presidential Autographs, Great Britain, The Civil War and its Leaders, The South, American Writers, and A Supplementary Calendar.

John L. Sharpe III

est · et armū qui separatus est ab eis in
loco mundissimo tu et filij tui: et filie
tue tecū. Tibi enī ac liberis tuis reposita
sunt de hostijs salutaribus filiorū israhel:
to ep armū ⁊ pectus ⁊ adipes qui
comātur in altari · eleuauerūt coram
dño: et pertinēt ad te · ⁊ ad filios tuos:
lege perpetua: sicut ꝓcepit dominus. Ins-
per hec hircum qui oblat⁹ fuerat pro
peccato cum quereret moyses ꝗsitum
reperit: iratusq; contra eleazar · et ythā-
mar filios aaron qui remanserāt ait.
Cur non comedistis hostiā ꝑ peccato
in loco sancto · que sancta sanctorum
est · et data vobis ut portetis iniquita-
tem multitudinis ⁊ rogetis pro ea in
conspectu domini: presertim cum de san-
guine illius nō sit illatū intra sancta-
et comedere deberetis eam in sancta-
rio sicut ꝓceptum est michi? Respon-
dit aaron. Oblata est hodie victima
pro peccō ⁊ holocaustū coram dño: michi
autē accidit qd vides. Quomō potui
comedere eā: aut placere dño i ceremo-
nijs mēre lugubris? Quod cū audisset
moyses: recepit satisfactionem. ✠ Xi

Locutus est dñs ad moysen ⁊ aa-
ron dicens. Dicite filijs israhel.
Custodite omnia que scripsi vobis: ut
sim deus vester. Hec sunt animalia q̄
comedere debetis de cunctis anima-
libus terre. Omne qd habet diuisam
ungulam et ruminat in pecoribus co-
medetis. Quicquid autē ruminat ⁊ ha-
bet ungulam sed nō diuidit eā · sicut
camelus ⁊ cetera · nō comedetis illud:
et inter immunda reputabitis. Cico-
grillus qui ruminat ungulamq; nō
diuidit immundus est: lepus quoq;
nam ⁊ ipse ruminat sed ungulam nō
diuidit: et sus que cū ungulam diui-
dat non ruminat: horū carnibus non
vescemini. Sicut cadauera contingetis
quia immunda sunt vobis. Hec cētā
sunt que gignūtur in aquis: et vesci
licitum est. Omne quod habet pinnu-
las ⁊ squamas tam in mari q̄ in flu-
minibus et stagnis comedetis. Quic-
quid autē pinnulas et squamas nō
habet horū que in aquis mouentur et
vnūt abominabile vobis ꝗscerandū
q; est. Carnes eorū non comedetis: et
morticina vitabitis. Cuncta que non
habent pinnulas ⁊ squamas ⁊ aquis
polluta erunt. Hec sunt q̄ de auibus
comedere nō debetis: et vitanda sunt
vobis. Aquilam · et gryphū · et aliētū
et miluum · ac vulturem iuxta genus
suum: et omne corui generis in simi-
litudinem suam: struthonē · ⁊ nocticō-
rem ⁊ accipitrē iuxta genus suum:
bubonē et mergulū · et ibim · et cignū
et onocrotalū · et prophirionem · hero-
dionem · et caradrion iuxta genus su-
um: vpupam quoq; et vespertilionē.
Omne et volucribus quod gradiur
sup quatuor pedes abominabile est
vobis. Quicquid autē ambulat qui-
dem sup quatuor pedes sed habet lon-
giora retro crura ꝑ que salit super ter-
ram · comedere debetis: ut est brucus
in genere suo · ⁊ arthacus atq; ophio-
machus · atq; locusta: singula iuxta
genus suū. Quicquid aūt ꝗ volucri-
bus · quatuor tantum habet pedes ꝗ-
scerabile erit vobis: et quicūq; morticī-
na eorum tetigerit polluetur · et erit
immūdus usq; ad vesperā: ⁊ si necesse
fuerit ut portet quipiā horū mortuū
lauabit vestimenta sua · et immūdus
erit usq; ad occasum solis. Omne ani-
mal quod habet quidem ungulam
sed nō diuidit eam · nec ruminat · im-
mūdum erit: ⁊ quicquid tetigerit illud

A Leaf from the Gutenberg Bible

A LEAF FROM THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

A leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, printed on vellum. 42 lines, double columns, rubricated in blue and red; 13¾ x 10¼ inches.

MAINZ: JOHANN GUTENBERG, 1450-5.

This leaf, which was used at one time as a vellum binding for a book, displays a portion of chapter 9, the whole of chapter 10 and most of chapter 11 of the book of Leviticus.

These chapters treat on many interesting laws including that which forbids priests to drink wine when they enter into the tabernacle and the distinction between clean and unclean animals.

BOOK OF HOURS

Heures à l'usaige de Romme tout au long sans riens requerir, avec les figures de la vie de l'homme et la destruction de Hierusalem.

PARIS, GILLET HARDOUYN, 1514 (?).

74 leaves; 22.5 x 14.5 cm. Early eighteenth-century binding in deep red French morocco, dentelle borders and the device of the owner in the center of each cover, within a gold-tooled ribboned frame.

Collation: A^8 (−2,3,6,7), B^8 (−4,5), C^8 (−7,8), D^8 (−7), E^8 (−7), F − I^8, K^8 (−4,5), L^8 (−4,5), M^8 (−1−8).

Printed on vellum, each page with elaborate wood-cut borders.

Contents:

A1^r: Title-page and miniature, enclosed in gold framing, of the rape of Deianeira by the Centaur Nessus, with Hercules coming to her assistance. Hanging in a tree is a shield bearing a coat of arms, the same as at the end, after the colophon, on L8^v. (full color)

A1^v: Illuminations and colored figures on astrology and the humors of the body. (full color)

A4-5: Calendar of the saints, from June through December.

A5^v: At foot: "Initium sancti euangelii secundum Johannem. Gloria tibi domine."

A8^v: Full-page miniature: Christ felling Roman soldiers (at Resurrection?) while apostles sleep. (full color)

B3^v: Gold initials with alternating red and blue backgrounds begin here.

B6^r: Matins (from beginning of Invitatory on).

C3^r: Full-page miniature: announcement of nativity to shepherds. (full color)

D1^r: Full-page miniature: Holy Spirit descending upon Mary and apostles. (full color)

D2^r: Full-page miniature: birth of Christ. (full color)
D4^v: Full-page miniature: Gloria in excelsis Deo. (full color)
E1^v: Full-page miniature: Circumcision (Presentation in temple): "Nunc dimittis . . ." (full color)

E4^r: Full-page miniature: murder of innocents. (full color)

F6^v: Full-page miniature: "Sequuntur septem psalmi penitentiales . . ." (full color)

F7^r: Full-page miniature: Purification. (full color)

G5^v: Full-page miniature: "Sequuntur vigilie mortuorum . . ." (full color)

G6^r: Full-page miniature: Raising of Lazarus. "Dilexi quoniam . . ." (full color)

I4^r: Beginning of 21 illuminated historiated initials showing scenes from lives of Christ, Mary, and the saints.

L8^v: Illuminated coat of arms (see A1^r).

Colophon (L8^r): Les presentes heures à l'usaige de Romme ont esté imprimées à Paris par Gillet Hardouyn demourant au bout du Pont nostre dame devant sainct Denis de la Chartre, à l'enseigne de la Rose d'or. Et on les vent au dit lieu.

ASSOCIATION COPIES

Washington's Present to Mrs. Clymer

JOEL BARLOW

The Vision of Columbus; a Poem in nine Books. . . .

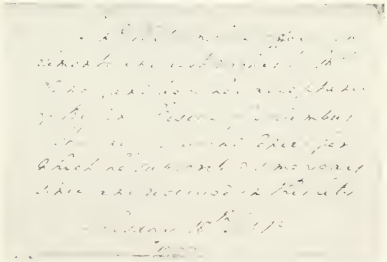
HARTFORD: PRINTED BY HUDSON AND GOODWIN, FOR THE AUTHOR. M.DCC.LXXXVII.

4to; in contemporary calf, with list of subscribers.

First edition.

The presentation inscription to Mrs. Clymer from George Washington reads as follows: "Genl Washington offers compliments and best wishes to Mrs. Clymer, and begs her acceptance of Barlows Vision of Columbus—It is one of several copies for which he subscribed some years since and received in this City. Tuesday 18th Sept. 1787." Mrs. Clymer, née Elizabeth Meredith, was the daughter of Reese Meredith, one of the principal merchants of Philadelphia and an early friend of Washington. George Clymer was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania and a delegate from that state to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

The intimacy of General Washington with the family of Clymer is shown by several entries in his own diary kept during the days of the Constitutional Convention. Entries for June 3, 13, and 20 show that on those days Washington "Dined at Mr. Clymer's and drank tea there also."



Washington's Presentation to Mrs. Clymer

Joel Barlow, one of the "Connecticut wits," is known not only for this patriotic poem which went through many editions, but also for *The Hasty Pudding* (1796), a mock epic celebrating the American dish, cornmeal mush. George Washington subscribed to 20 copies of *The Vision of Columbus.*

Robert Burns's Book

JOHN BRUCE

First Principles of Philosophy. For the Use of Students . . .

EDINBURGH: PRINTED FOR WILLIAM CREECH, 1781.

12mo; in contemporary calf, title-page wanting.

Second edition.

The poet Robert Burns inscribed his name in this book while he was living at Mossgiel from 1784-1788 when he was farming in partnership with his brother Gilbert. During that time he wrote some of his best poems: "Cottar's Saturday Night," "The Twa Dogs," "The Jolly Beggars," "To a Mouse," and "To a Mountain Daisy," to name just a few. It was in 1786 that he, having obtained the post of overseer on a Jamaica plantation, arranged with John Wilson, a printer in Kilmarnock, to issue a volume of his poems. He undertook this arrangement in order to get money for his passage.

John Bruce (1745-1826) was educated at Edinburgh where he was professor of logic. In addition to publishing philosophical works, he was historiographer to the East India Company and joint king's printer for Scotland. His *First Principles* went through at least three editions before 1785.

From Jefferson's Library

LAURENT PIERRE DE JUSSIEU

Simon de Nantua; ou, Le Marchand Forain, Ouvrage qui a obtenu le prix fondé par un Anonyme, et proposé par la Société pour l'Instruction élémentaire; en faveur du meilleur livre destiné à servir de lecture au peuple des villes et des compagnes . . . (La Société a ajouté une Medaille d'Or au Prix qu'elle decernat à cet Ouvrage.)

A PARIS: CHEZ L. COLAS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'INSTRUCTION ÉLÉMENTAIRE, 1818.

12mo., with engraved plate, half-bound in tan calf.

From the library of Thomas Jefferson with his distinctive mark on p. 17: the letter "T" written by Jefferson before the printed signature "1." When Jefferson bought the book in September 1819 from De Bure, it was half-bound, as it is today. According to an inscription on the half-title, Alexander Ladell purchased this book "at the sale of Jefferson's library at Washington 3.March 1829, and presented [it] to Miss Julia Ladell." The book later found its way into the Taft library. A note on the back endsheet reads: "This was purchased by me from Mrs. Wm. H. Taft when I purchased the part of his library which she sold to W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. [signed] Parke P. Jones."

Quérard IV, 276

Presentation from Pope to Atterbury

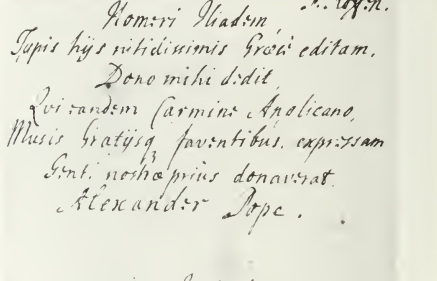
HOMER

Iliad. Homeri Ilias, id est, de Rebus ad Troiam gestis.

PARISIIS, M.D.L. IIII. APUD ADR. TURNEBUM TYPOGRAPHUM REGIUS.

small 8vo; bound in red gold tooled morocco in England about 1710.

Presentation copy from Alexander Pope to Frances Atterbury (1662-1732), Bishop of Rochester, with a long Latin inscription signed by Atterbury. The Bishop was far more intimate with the great men of letters during the reign of Queen Anne than most of the clergy of his day. His association with Pope was closer than with Swift, Sir Isaac Newton, Arbuthnot, or Bolingbroke. When Atterbury became Bishop of Rochester in 1713, Pope was a frequent guest at Bromley. The Latin


F. Roff'n.
Homeri Iliadem
Typis his nitidissimis Græce editam,
Dono mihi dedit
Qui tandem Carmine Angelicano,
Musis Gratiisq; faventibus, expressam
Genti nostræ prius donaverat
Alexander Pope.

inscription reads: Homeri Iliadem/ Typis hiis nitidissimis Graece editam/ Dono mihi dedit/ Qui tandem Carmine Angelicano,/ Musis Gratiisque faventibus, expressam/ Genti nostrae prius donaverat/ Alexander Pope. (Homer's Iliad, published in Greek in this elegant type, given to me as a gift by him who, with the favor of the Muses and Graces, had earlier given it to our nation, printed at long last in English verse, Alexander Pope.) Pope's translation of Homer appeared between 1715 and 1720. Bishop Atterbury's signature also appears: "F. Roff'n."

Ex libris: William S. Stone

Ownership: "J. Mitford, 1851"

Adrian Turnebus (1512-1565), one of the profoundest scholars and critics of the sixteenth century, published only one volume of Homer at his press in Paris. This volume, along with that of Estienne's edition, formed the basis of the text of the Iliad up to the time of Barnes and Clarke.

Boswell's Copy

SAMUEL JOHNSON

An Account of the Life of Mr. Richard Savage, Son of the Earl Rivers.

London: Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. M.DCC.XLIV.

4to; bound by Zahensdorf in reddish-tan polished calf.

First edition.

Ownership: James Boswell, biographer of Johnson, has signed his name on the title page of this book. Boswell had supreme gifts as a biographer: persistence, fidelity, objectivity in observation and sympathy in portrayal, thoroughness, a finely calculated prose style and a vivid sense of the dramatic. His biography remains the finest and best-loved English biography because of his faithful representation and artistic re-creation.

Thomas Gray's Copy

LEICESTER'S COMMONWEALTH

Leycesters Common-wealth: Conceived, Spoken and Published with most earnest Protestation of all Dutifull Good Will and Affection towards this Realm, for whose good onely, it is made common to many. . . .

Printed 1641

Bound with:

Leycesters Ghost. Printed in the years, 1641.

4to; wanting the portrait, bound by Riviere & Son.

Ex libris: John Gribbel, St. Austell Hall; George Soaper.

Ownership: Thomas Gray, the poet, has signed his name of the title–page and added marginalia on most pages up through p. 53. Gray went to Eton with Horace Walpole and later to Peterhouse, Cambridge (1734-38). Because of a practical joke he moved from Peterhouse across the street to Pembroke College (1756). In addition to writing poetry in Latin, he was learned in many other subjects, and in 1768, through the influence of Richard Stonehewer, he was appointed professor of history and modern languages at Cambridge.

Leycester's Commonwealth, originally published in 1584, was known as "Father Parson's green coat." Modern authorities agree that Robert Parsons did not write this celebrated libel "from hints furnished by Lord Treasurer Burleigh." Its authorship remains anonymous.

Grolier II 135; Graesse IV, 153.

Charles Thomson's Milton

JOHN MILTON

Paradise Regain'd. A Poem in Four Books. To which is added Samson Agonistes; and Poems upon several Occasions, with a Tractate of Education . . .

Glasgow, Printed and sold by Robert and Andrew Foulis MDCC LII.

12mo; in contemporary binding.

Ownership: "Charles Thomson 1755" (signed on the title-page)

In 1750, through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, Thomson was appointed tutor at the Philadelphia Academy; and in 1755 he was made master of the Latin School which later became the William Penn Charter School. This little volume was acquired during his school-teaching years. During the period 1774-1789 he served as Secretary of the Continental Congress; his careful recordkeeping established the basis of the federal government's archives.

Gaskell 235.

Mary Ball's Book

JOHN SCOTT

The Christian Life, wheren [sic] is shew'd, I. The Worth and Excellency of the Soul. II. The Divinity and Incarnation of our Saviour. III. The Authority of the Holy Scripture. IV. A Dissuasive from Apostacy . . . The Second Edition.

London: Printed for S. Manship and R. Wilkin, and are to be Sold by W. Davis at the Black Bull in Cornhill, and J. Bonwick at the Hat and Star in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1700.

Vol. 5 only; 8vo, in contemporary mottled calf.

Ownership: signed on the front endsheet "Mary Ball 1728" and on the verso of the last fly leaf "Mary Ball's book." The owner was the mother of the first President of the United States, George Washington. Below her signature on the inside front cover is a card which has been pasted there by the former owner S. Weir Mitchell, the Philadelphia author and physician.

This book was exhibited at the Washington Bicentennial, Corcoran Gallery, Washington, 1932.

RICHARD ALLESTREE

The Art of Contentment . . . the second Impression . . .

AT THE THEATER IN OXFORD. M. DC. LXXV.

small 4to; in contemporary calf.

Allestree (1619-1681), a royalist divine, was author of a number of tracts and sermons in addition to *The Whole Duty of Man* and *The Art of Contentment.*

Wing A-1086

ROBERT CLAVELL

His Majesties Propriety, and Dominion on the Brittish Seas asserted: Together with a true Account of the Neatherlanders insupportable Insolencies, and Injuries, they have committed; and the inestimable Benefits they have gained in their Fishing on the English Seas: As also their prodigious and horrid Cruelties in the East and West-Indies, and other Places. To which is added, an exact Mapp, containing the Isles of Great Brittain, and Ireland, with the several Coastings, and the Adjacent Parts of our Neighbours: By an experienced Hand.

LONDON, PRINTED BY T. MABB, FOR ANDREW KEMBE, NEAR ST. MARGARETS-HILL IN SOUTHWARK, AND EDWARD THOMAS, AT THE ADAM AND EVE IN LITTLE BRITTAIN; AND ROBERT CLAVEL, AT THE STAGGS-HEAD IN IVY-LANE, 1665.

small 8vo; with the map.

Robert Clavell (d. 1711) was a London bookseller who published this pamphlet against the Dutch in 1665. In addition he published a catalogues of current literature, 1668-1700. His work is cited in the White Kennett *Bibiothecae Americanae Primordia* (London, 1713), p. 248.

Sabin 13514

Ex libris: crest (stag and coronet) and the initials "R.B.S."

DANIEL DEFOE

The Life and strange surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner . . . Written by Himself. The Second Edition.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR W. TAYLOR AT THE SHIP IN PATER-NOSTER-ROW. MDCCXIX.

8vo; with frontispiece by Clarke and Pine, in contemporary calf.

Second edition of the first part.

The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; being the Second and Last Part of his Life . . . Written by Himself . . .

LONDON: PRINTED FOR W. TAYLOR AT THE SHIP IN PATER-NOSTER-ROW. MDCCXIX.

8vo; with the map of the world, in contemporary calf.

First edition, second issue (with A4 verso blank, "FARTHER" on B1 recto, the text showing uniform printing, but p.295 correctly numbered).

Serious Reflections during the Life and surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe: with his Vision of the Angelick World. Written by Himself.

LONDON: PRINTED FOR W. TAYLOR, AT THE SHIP AND BLACK-SWAN IN PATER-NOSTER-ROW. 1720.

8vo; with folding plate by Clarke and Pine, bound by J. Clarke.

First edition.

The evidence for the popularity of this story by Defoe is not only the number of editions and translations of the work but also the number of piracies, imitations, and abridgments which appeared soon after its publication.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

H. C. Hutchins, *"Robinson Crusoe" and its Printing 1719-1731.* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1925). Grolier 41.

HENRY FIELDING

The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling. In six Volumes . . .

LONDON: PRINTED FOR A. MILLAR, OVER-AGAINST CATHARINE-STREET IN THE STRAND. MDCCXLIX.

6 vols.; 12mo, in contemporary calf.

First edition, first issue, with the errata leaf preceding the first page of text in Vol. I; with the final blanks in Vols. I and III

Ownership: "S. M. Bowen" (an eighteenth-century signature)

Fielding's novel was so successful that it was impossible to get the sets bound fast enough to satisfy the demand for copies. Its popularity is attested by the translations into French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, and Swedish and the easy availability of modern printings.

Grolier 48; Rothschild 850.

HENRY VIII

A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christen Man, set furthe by the Kynges maiestie of Englande &c. . . .

Colophon: IMPRINTED AT LONDON IN FLETESTRETE BY THOMAS BARTHELET PRINTER TO THE KYNGES HYGHNES, THE. XXIX. DAY OF MAY, THE YERE OF OUR LORDE. M.D.XLIII.

small 4to; in contemporary binding of brown calf.

Third edition.

In 1537 *The Institution of a Christen Man* appeared; it was an exposition of the Creed, the Seven Sacraments, the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ave Maria, compiled by a committee of bishops and divines. It also dealt with other vexed questions: purgatory, justification, and the relationship of the Church of England to the Roman see. "The Bishop's Book"—as it was known—was never granted the king's sanction, but rather he used it to test the temper of the people. The third edition, under a new title—*A Necessary Doctrine*—was put forth by Henry VIII in the summer of 1543 after it had been presented to Convocation earlier in the year. Based on the "Bishop's Book," it asserted more strongly, however, the King's supremacy. It was provided with a preface, apparently written by Henry himself, and a preliminary article on faith, probably the work of Thomas Cranmer. The separation from Rome was underway, for in the next year 1544, the Litany was issued in English and in 1545 an Act passed suppressing chantries and other similar foundations. It was not until after Henry's death in 1547 that Protestantism became the official ecclesiastical policy.

STC 5170 (Dalton copy has the following on e6 verso: "This boke bounde in paper boordes or claspes, not to be solde above .xvi.d.")

MARTIN LUTHER

A Treatise, touching the Libertie of a Christian. Written in Latin by Doctor Martine Luther, and translated into English by James Bell.

AT LONDON, IMPRINTED BY RALPH NEWBERY AND H. BYNNEMAN. ANNO. 1579.

small 8vo; bound in tan calf by J. Larkins.

Ex libris: Jacobi P. R. Lyell

The translator James Bell (fl. 1551-1596), fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and publisher of religious works, dedicated his work "To the righte Honorable and moste vertuous Lady, Anne, Countesse of Warwicke." The original edition of Luther's treatise appeared in 1520 when he had just been condemned at Rome, although the fact had not come to him yet. Ralph Newbery published Hakluyt's *Voyages* and Holinshed's *Chronicles* in 1574, Barnabe Googe's "Ecloges," in 1563, among others.

STC 16995

JOHN MILTON

Paradise Lost. A Poem in ten Books . . .

LONDON, PRINTED BY S. SIMMONS, AND ARE TO BE SOLD BY T. HELDER, AT THE ANGEL IN LITTLE BRITTAIN, 1669.

4to; bound in modern mottled calf, gilt.

First edition (eighth title-page).

Bibliographers have recognized eight distinct issues of the first edition of *Paradise Lost* with the most notable differences being the variations in the title-pages. The text of the poem is identical in all cases, with the exception of a few typographical errors that were corrected as the book passed through the press. The number of different title-pages added to the same text may be the result of printing the whole edition at one time but without title-page, which was set up and printed only as purchasers were found for a portion of the edition. The imprint was changed to agree with the names of the purchasers.

The Dalton copy conforms to the collation of Grolier II, 604, but wanting blank Al.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

Grolier 33; Grolier II, 604.

Paradise Lost. A Poem in Twelve Books . . . The Third Edition. Revised and Augmented by the same Author.

LONDON, PRINTED BY S. SIMMONS NEXT DOOR TO THE GOLDEN LION IN ALDERSGATE-STREET, 1678.

8vo; in contemporary binding of brown calf.

Third edition.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

Grolier II, 606.

JONATHAN SWIFT

Travels into several remote Nations of the World. In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships . . .

LONDON: PRINTED FOR BENJ. MOTTE, AT THE MIDDLE TEMPLE-GATE IN FLEET-STREET. M, DCC, XXVI.

2 vols.; 8vo; with portrait and plates, with continuous pagination; in contemporary calf.

Vol. I. Second edition; Vol. II. First edition.

The Irish novelist, satirist, poet, and pamphleteer Jonathan Swift shared with Pope and Gay the secret of "what you (Swift) call your cousin's wonderful book" *(Gulliver),* and of its mysterious discovery as of a baby under a gooseberry bush (16th November 1726). Swift was staying with Pope when the manuscript was mysteriously left at Motte's door—dropped in the dark from a hackney coach. Charles Ford acted as Swift's literary intermediary for he feared that he had created a political affront in the writing of *Gulliver.* The book was an immediate success—the whole of the first issue was exhausted within the first week. Of it Lady Mary Wortley Montague commented: "Here is a book come out that all our people of taste run mad about. . . ."

Dryden's cousin, Swift was the master prose-satirist of his time; *Gulliver,* his satire on mankind, and all his work is characterized by originality, clarity, and incisive force.

Grolier 42.

ALFRED TENNYSON

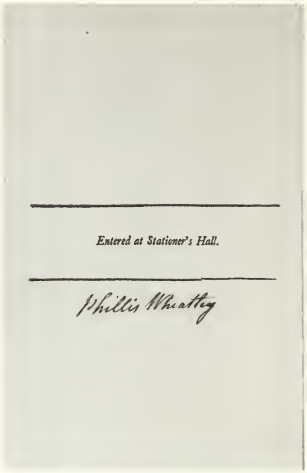
Enoch Arden, etc.

LONDON: EDWARD MOXON & CO., DOVER STREET. 1864.

small 8vo; bound in dark red crushed morocco by Hayday & Co.

First edition.

Portrait of Phillis Wheatley



Her autograph

Ex libris: Arthur Richard Mead

The Holy Grail and other Poems . . .

[London:] Strahan and Co., Publishers 56 Ludgate Hill, London 1870.

First edition, with 13 pages of manuscripts and 8 leaves of corrected proofs bound in by Riviere and Son. The corrections are in the hand of the author.

Also laid in are: (1) 2 leaves (pp. v-viii) of corrected proof of the "Dedication" for "Idylls of the King"; (2) 1 leaf (pp. 391-392) of corrected proof of "The Passing of Arthur"; and (3) 6 leaves (pp. 147-160 from signature L) of corrected proof of "Merlin and Vivien."

Ownership—presentation copy with inscription: "Early copy—Miss Smedley, with much respect, A Strahan."

Other poems included in this edition are "The Coming of Arthur," Pelleas and Ettarre," "The Passing of Arthur," "Northern Farmer. New Style," "The Golden Supper," "The Victim," "Wages," "The Higher Pantheism," "'Flower in the Crannied Wall,'" and "Lucretius."

PHILLIS WHEATLEY

Poems on various Subjects, religious and Moral . . .

London: Printed for A. Bell, Bookseller, Aldgate; and sold by Messrs. Cox and Berry, King-Street, Boston. M DCC LXXIII.

small 4to; bound in dark red gilt crushed morocco.

First edition, with the portrait, and signed by the author on the verso of the title-page.

Ownership: signed on the fly leaf: "Betsy Greenleaf" and on the title-page: "Betsy Greenleaf her book."

The following is an excerpt from a letter written by John Wheatley, Phillis's master, to the publisher: "Phillis was brought from Africa to America, in the year 1761, between seven and eight years of age. Without any assistance from School education, and by only what she was taught in the family, she, in sixteen months time from her arrival, attained the English language, to which she was an utter stranger before, to such a degree, as to read any, the most difficult parts of the Sacred Writings. . . .

"As to her writing, her own curiosity led her to it; and this she learnt in so short a time, that in the year 1765, she wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Occom, the Indian minister, while in England."

OSCAR WILDE

Salomé: a Tragedy in one Act: translated from the French of Oscar Wilde: Pictured by Aubrey Beardsley.

London: Elkin Matthews & John Lane . . . 1894.

First edition in light blue cloth, stamped in gold.

Ex libris: Francis L. Randolph

AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS

JOHN BUNYON

The Jerusalem-Sinner Saved: or, Good News for the vilest of Men, being a Help for despairing Souls: shewing that Jesus Christ would have Mercy in the first Place offered to the biggest Sinners. The eleventh Edition. . . .

BOSTON: PRINTED FOR J. EDWARDS AND H. FOSTER IN CORNHILL 1735.

12mo; in contemporary calf over thin wooden boards.

The eleventh edition of Bunyon's *Good News* is the first American edition.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

Ownership: "George Ash, His Book"

Evans 3637

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

LONDON: CHATTO AND WINDUS, PICADILLY, 1876.

This, the rare English edition, is the first, preceding the first American, printed in Hartford, by six months.

BAL 3367

Life on the Mississippi . . . with more than 300 Illustrations

BOSTON: JAMES R. OSGOOD AND COMPANY, 1883.

First edition, second state (without the woodcut of "Mark Twain in flames").

BAL 3411

The Prince and the Pauper: a Tale for young People of all Ages . . .

BOSTON: JAMES R. OSGOOD AND COMPANY, 1882.

First American edition with the binding in state B. BAL 3402

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

The Deerslayer: or, the First War-Path. A Tale. . . .

PHILADELPHIA: LEA & BLANCHARD. 1841.

2 vols.; bound in purple muslin, with printed paper labels on the spines.

First edition.

BAL 3895

Gleanings in Europe. England: by an American.

PHILADELPHIA: CAREY, LEA, AND BLANCHARD. 1837.

2 vols.; in purple muslin binding with printed paper labels on the spines.

First edition.

BAL 3837

The Last of the Mohicans: a Narrative of 1757 . . .

PHILADELPHIA: H. C. CAREY & I. LEA—CHESNUT-STREET. 1826.

2 vols.; uncut in tan paper boards, with paper title labels on the spines.

Ownership: "Jacob Parry, Hatborough" (nineteenth century signature).

This, the second and most famous of the Leatherstocking Tales, is the first in which the scout Natty Bumppo was made the symbol of all that was wise, heroic, and romantic in the lives of those who made the American wilderness their home. Although Cooper's Indians are noble savages too far removed from reality to be believable today, *Mohicans* glorified in Europe some aspects of American life that were unique to our cultural history.

BAL 3833

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

Carolina Sports, by Land and Water; including Incidents of Devil-Fishing, &c. . . .

CHARLESTON: BURGES AND JAMES, PUBLISHERS. 1846.

First edition in red cloth.

Ex libris: John Stuart Groves

Ownership: "Henry Armstrong, from his friend, T. Pinckney."

Elliott, elected to the S. C. legislature from Beaufort, served in both houses. In a disagreement with his constituency who favored nullification of the protective tarif as a proper remedy for a grievance, Elliot resigned as Senator in 1832. From that time on he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, to rural sports, and to writing essays on agriculture and papers—sometimes controversial—on political economy. The essays published under the signature of "Piscator" and "Venator" were enlarged and issued in *Carolina Sports*.

FRANCIS BRET HARTE

The Luck of Roaring Camp, and other Sketches.

BOSTON: FIELDS, OSGOOD, & CO. 1870.

First edition, before the addition of the story "Brown of Calaveras." "The Luck of Roaring Camp" first appeared in the *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, August 1868.

Harte, a boyhood admirer of Dickens, applied the Dickens's method—a mingling of humor, sentiment, pathos and whimsical character—to new material and founded the local-color school in America.

BAL 7246; Grolier, pp. 107-108.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

The Scarlet Letter, a Romance . . .

BOSTON: TICKNOR, REED, AND FIELDS, M.DCCC.L.

First edition; with a consular document, signed by Hawthorne, laid in.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

Hawthorne became Consul of the United States for Liverpool, an appointment made by Franklin Pierce, his old friend and college companion. When Pierce was nominated for president in 1852, Hawthorne was his biographer. After Pierce was inaugurated the following year, Hawthorne was not forgotten; he was appointed consul. The document, of blue paper with the seal of the consulate of the United States-Liverpool, is a declaration of the names of the officers and men of the crew of the ship "Pelican State" which sailed in from the United States. The document is dated May 9, 1856, and signed by Hawthorne.

BAL 7600; Grolier 59.

WASHINGTON IRVING, WILLIAM IRVING, and JAMES KIRKE PAULDING

Salmagundi; or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq. and Others.

NEW YORK: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY D. LONGWORTH, AT THE SHAKESPEARE-GALLERY, 1807-1808.

2 vols (in 20 parts), bound in one; 16mo., with portrait, title-page for each volume, and table of contents bound in at the beginning of each volume. Wanting wrappers. The bibliographical particulars of the Dalton copy are as follows: (1) copyright notice on verso of the title-page is Second state; (2) No. 1 has the notice "(third edition)" with second state of the text; (3) No. 2 has the notice "(second edition)" with no issue points; (4) No. 3 has the notice "(second edition)" but wanting the imprint at the end of the text: "The second edition . . .;" (5) Nos. 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 19 have no issue points; (6) Nos. 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18 are first issues; (7) Nos. 4, 17, and 20 have points of second issue; and (8) the portrait of "Launcelot Langstaff, esq." is second state (Langfeld 5) bound in place before No. 8 which has a first issue text.

Ex libris: Robert R. Dearden

Ownership: "Rapell Sturgis" (signed on first flyleaf).

In 1807, the year that Robert Fulton perfected the steam engine, *Salmagundi* marked the beginning of a simpler fashion in American prose. In England, John Lambert characterized it as "a dish of real American cookery . . . their chief aim is to raise a laugh at the expense of folly and absurdity." This yellow-backed, thirty-page pamphlet published by David Longworth was the spontaneous creation of three youthful writers whose strength lay, not in deep, rich thought, nor in a finished style, but in their vivacity, good humour, originality, and wish to entertain.

An apologetic Irving wrote to Brevoort in 1819: "The work was pardonable as a juvenile production, but it is full of errors, puerilities, and imperfections. I was in hopes it would gradually have gone down into oblivion."

Jacob Blanck, "*Salmagundi* and Its Publisher," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, 41 (1947), pp. 1-32; *Washington Irving: a Bibliography Compiled by William R. Langfeld with the bibliographic Assistance of Philip C. Blackburn*. New York: The New York Public Library, 1933.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Kavanagh, a Tale . . .

BOSTON: TICKNOR, REED, AND FIELDS. M DCCC XLIX.

First edition, first printing (altered state).

BAL 12096

HERMAN MELVILLE

Moby-Dick; or, the Whale . . .

NEW YORK: HARBER & BROS. LONDON: RICHARD BENTLEY, 1851.

First edition in the original red cloth with all the points.

"The great connundrum-book" is a profound allegory, containing the sounds and scents, the very flavor of the maritime life of our sailing ancestors. Melville was little read and little considered before about 1920.

Grolier 60.

JAMES KIRKE PAULDING

Letters from the South, written during an Excursion in the Summer of 1816. By the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, &c. &c. . . .

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY JAMES EASTBURN & CO. AT THE LITERARY ROOMS, BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET. ABRAHAM PAUL, PRINTER. 1817.

2 vols.; 12mo., in contemporary calf.

First edition.

Paulding, a bachelor, made this tour in the summer of 1816 with a bachelor companion, Oliver Noll, whose hobby was geology. The journey through Virginia began from Norfolk about the middle of July, then west through Richmond to the crest of the Alleghenies, back into the Shenandoah Valley, and northward through the valley to Harpers Ferry. The leisurely journey, undertaken for his health, brought him to many of the Virginia springs before his return to Washington late in the fall.

Observing the lack of interest in poetry and music, Paulding reasons that hard work is the parent not only of "all the hardy virture" but of "a sordid indifference to the finer impulses of the mind." That physical labor impedes mental growth would hardly be acceptable to such philosophers as Carlyle, Thoreau, and Emerson.

According to Clark, *Letters* is a disappointing descriptive travel account, but as a patriotic, informed American's view of his country at that moment it is an excellent commentary on the times.

Clark, II, no. 228.

FRANKLIN IMPRINTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

M. T. Cicero's Cato Major, of his Discourse of Old-Age: with explanatory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED & SOLD BY B. FRANKLIN, M DCC XLIV.

This, the first edition, is generally considered to be "The finest production from Franklin's press and a really splendid specimen of the art." The translator and annotator was Chief Justice James Logan.

Ownership: "Samuel Minshall" (eighteenth-century signature)
"Isaac Minshall" (eighteenth-century signature)
"William R. Dichorty" (eighteenth-century signature)
"J. K. Nichols, 1844" (signed)

The Dalton copy wants pp. iii-vi.

Church 949; Hildeburn 868; Evans 5361; Sabin 13040.

JACOB DUCHÉ

The Life and Death of the Righteous. A Sermon, preached at Christ-Church, Philadelphia . . .

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY B. FRANKLIN, AND D. HALL, M.DCC.LXIII.

small 4to; bound in full tan calf by H. Woods.

Curtis 680; Hildeburn 1888

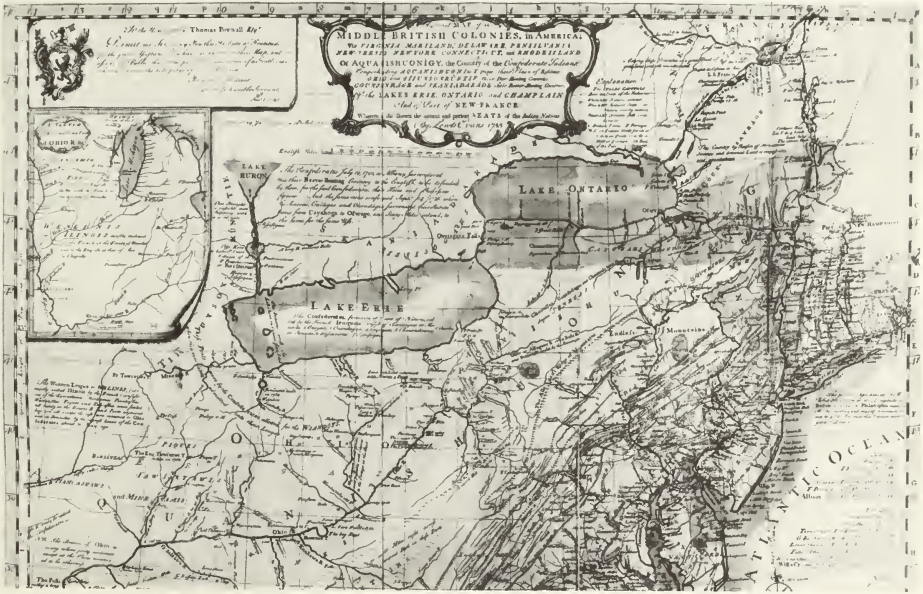
LEWIS EVANS

Geographical, historical, political, philosophical and mechanical Essays. The First, containing an Analysis of a general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America; and of the Country of the Confederate Indians: A Description of the Face of the Country; the Boundaries of the Confederates; and the Maritime and inland Navigations of the several Rivers and Lakes contained therein . . .

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY B. FRANKLIN, AND D. HALL. MDCCLV.

4to, with map; uncut copy bound in half, reddish-brown morocco by Bradstreet.

First edition, first issue. The map of 1755, engraved by James Turner of Philadelphia and published by Evans, was used and copied many



Lewis Evans's Map

times throughout the eighteenth century to settle boundary disputes. Henry N. Stevens *(Lewis Evans His Map of 1752)* cites no less than seventeen direct derivations issued before 1800.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Streeter 11, 819; Curtis, pp. 125 (text) and 127 (map); Hildeburn 1412; Evans 7413.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A True and impartial State of the Province of Pennsylvania, containing an exact Account of the Nature of its Government . . .

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY W. DUNLAP M. DCC.LIX.

Small 8vo; with the appendix and the leaf of advertisements; half-bound in calf.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Evans 8349; Hildeburn 1649.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

January 3, 1739,40 (no. 577)-December 25, 1740 (no. 628)

Bound in dark brown morocco, this volume of the Gazette *is lacking only the* Postscript *for July 3 (no. 603).*

The Pennsylvania Gazette was started by Samuel Keimer, December 24, 1728, as "The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences: And Pennsylvania Gazette." He published nos. 1-39 when it was taken over by Benjamin Franklin who changed the title to "The Pennsylvania Gazette."

Curtis 759; Hildeburn 648.

SAMUEL HOPKINS

An Abridgment of Mr. Hopkins' historical Memoirs, relating to the Housatunnuk, or Stockbridge Indians . . .

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED AND SOLD BY B. FRANKLIN AND D. HALL, M.DCC.LVII.

small 8vo; bound in full red morocco by Bradstreet.

Bound with:

Translation of a German Letter wrote by Conrad Weiser, Esq.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Curtis 593: Hildeburn 1531; Sabin 32947

BENJAMIN LAY

All Slave-keepers that keep the Innocent in Bondage, Apostates pretending to lay Claim to the pure and holy Christian Religion; of what Congregation so ever; but especially in their Ministers, by whose example the filthy Leprosy and Apostacy is spread far and near; it is a notorious Sin, which many of the true Friends of Christ, and his pure Truth, called Quakers, has been for many Years, and still are concern'd to write and bear Testimony against; as a Practice so gross & hurtful to Religion, and destructive to Government, beyond what Words can set forth, or can be declared of by Men or Angels, and yet lived in my Ministers and Magistrates in America. The Leaders of the People cause them to err. Written for a General Service, by him that truly and sincerely desires the present and eternal Welfare and Happiness of all Mankind, all the World over, of all Colours, and Nations, as his own Soul, Benjamin Lay.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED [BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN] FOR THE AUTHOR. 1737.

small 8vo; full-bound in green gilt crushed morocco.

Benjamin Lay (1677-1760), a Quaker, was an early opponent of slavery in America and fiercely denounced it; in turn, his work was denounced by the Society of Friends. Although poor and illiterate—Lay describes himself as "a poor common sailor, and an illiterate man"—he was on intimate terms with Benjamin Franklin, who edited the work for him, Governor Penn, and other prominent characters of the time.

In his *Autobiography* Franklin admits to having printed this work, but as the subject was an unpopular one, he withheld his name from the title-page.

Ex libris: Samuel W. Pennypacker

Ownership: "Dan Smith" (signed)

Evans 4149; Curtis, p. 58; Hildeburn 556; Sabin 39465; Smith's *Friends' Books,* 11, p. 93.

NOAH WEBSTER, JR.

An Examination into the leading Principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late Convention . . . by a Citizen of America.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED & SOLD BY PRICHARD & HALL M.DCC.LXXXVII.

8vo, half-bound in red, straight-grain morocco by Blackwell.

This work, dedicated to Benjamin Franklin, is one of the important statements urging adoption of the Constitution. A signed note in the author's personal copy in the New York Public Library calls this "a hasty production written at the request of Mr. Fitz-Simmons of Philadelphia, a member of the Convention."

Evans 20865; Ford 130; Sabin 102352; Streeter 11, 1047.

THE LANCASTER INDIAN MASSACRE

A Declaration and Remonstrance of the distressed and

bleeding frontier Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, presented by them to the Honourable the Governor and Assembly of the Province, shewing the Causes of their late Discontent and Uneasiness and the Grievances under which they have laboured, and which they humbly pray to have redress'd.

[Philadelphia:] Printed [By William Bradford] in the Year M,DCC,LXIV.

8vo; half-bound in tan calf.

First edition. Of the nearly thirty pamphlets generated by the Conestoga and Lancaster massacres, this is a defence of the Conestoga Massacre from the Scotch-Irish frontiersmen. Signed by Matthew Smith and James Gibson, the *Declaration* bitterly attacks the pro-Indian policy of the Philadelphia government.

Streeter II, 967; Evans 9630; Sabin 19163; Dunbar, pp.99-110.

A Serious Address, to such of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, as have connived at, or do approve of, the late Massacre of the Indians at Lancaster, or the Design of killing those who are now in the Barracks at Philadelphia. Re-printed from the First Edition (printed by Mr. Ambluster [sic]) and diligently compared and revised with the same.

Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Steuart, at the Bible-in-Heart, in Second-street, 1764.

16mo; half-bound in maroon calf.

Little more than a sermon interspersed with historical sketches of the events surrounding the Lancaster massacre, this is the second edition.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Evans 9836; Field 854; Hildeburn 2063.

THOMAS BARTON

The Conduct of the Paxton-Men, impartially represented: with some Remarks on the Narrative.

Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Steuart. MDCCLXIV.

8vo; uncut and half bound in dark blue straight-grain morocco.

Both title-pages are present in the Dalton copy.

Writing in response to Benjamin Franklin's pamphlet *Massacre of the Indians at Lancaster* (1764), Thomas Barton, rector of St. James Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, attempted to justify the sanguinary murderers of the Indians at Conestoga Manor on December 14, 1763, and those in the protection of the work house in Lancaster on December 27, 1763. The massacres of the Christian, or Moravian, Indians, were undertaken out of revenge for the outrages committed by the hostile Delawares and Shawnees who made life miserable and dangerous for the settlers in the Paxton region.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Evans 9594; Field 1187; Sabin 59268; John R. Dunbar, *The Paxton Papers* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1957), pp. 265ff.

PAPOONAHOAL

An Account of a Visit lately made to the People called Quakers in Philadelphia, by Papoonahoal, an Indian Chief, and several other Indians, chiefly of the Minisink Tribe. With the Substance of their Conferences on that Occasion.

London: Printed and Sold by S. Clark, in Bread-street. MDCCLXI.

small 8vo; 21 p.; bound in gilt crushed red morocco by Bradstreet.

Papoonahoal, before communication with Christian advisers, conceived the design of personal moral reform; and in response to an invitation came to visit the Quakers. To show their good faith the Indians led by their minister Papoohahoal, brought three prisoners, redeemed from other Indians, and some horses and called upon the Governor. He proposed to assist in the maintenance of peace among the Quakers and Indians through the return of all the prisoners "which are in the woods everywhere." The Governor offered them gifts in return; but the Indian refused saying, "I did not come here to do any public business with the government (but) on a religious account . . . to turn people from war to peace."

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

Ownership: "George Barritt, 1761" (signed)

Sabin 58493; Field 1167.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

JOHN DRAYTON

A View of South-Carolina, as respects her Natural and Civil Concerns . . .

Charleston: Printed by W. P. Young, No. 41, Broad-street. 1802.

8vo; with the maps and plans, in original half-calf.

First edition with the author's presentation inscription on the page following the title: "Respectfully presented to the Institution by the Author. John Drayton."

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

In 1798 at age 30, John Drayton was elected lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and two years later upon the death of Edward Rutledge became governor. Known as a traveling governor, he was able to produce this book not only from his own observations but also from the written sources available to him. The original edition consisted of only 500 copies.

Clark, *Travels,* II, 88.

JONATHAN CARVER

Three Years Travels through the interior Parts of North-America, for more than five thousand Miles . . . with a Description of the Birds, Beasts, Reptiles, Insects, and Fishes peculiar to the Country. Together with a concise History of the Genius, Manners, and Custom of the Indians . . . and an Appendix, describing the uncultivated Parts of America that are the most proper for forming Settlements.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, IN MARKET-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD-STREETS. M DCC LXXXIX.

12mo; in a contemporary calf binding.

Ex libris: Geo. Dawson Coleman

An instant and wide-spread success when published in 1778, Carver's *Travels* had been translated into German, French and Dutch and had gone through at least twenty-three editions before 1796. Above the general level of American writing in that period, the work of this Connecticut shoemaker and soldier was the source for Chateaubriand's descriptions of Indian customs in his *Voyage en Amerique*. From Carver's *Travels*, Schiller derived the language and thought for his "Nadowessiers Todtenlied." It is possible that in Carver's *Travels* William Cullen Bryant first met with "Oregon"—the name of the great river of the unexplored Pacific North-West in "Thanatopsis." The name for the river was soon applied to the territory through which it flowed.

Some have suggested that Carver did not put together the work in the present form, but rather that it was the work of Dr. John Coakley Lettsom, a voluminous and facile writer and friend of Carver. John Nichols *(Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,* II, 680), in his sketch of Lettsom, suggests that Lettsom edited and paid for the work for the benefit of Carver's widow and fatherless offspring.

Cox II, 151-152; E. G. Bourne, "The Travels of Jonathan Carver," *American Historical Review,* XI (January 1906), 287-302.

JOHN LAWSON

A new Voyage to Carolina; containing the exact Description and natural History of that Country . . . and a Journal of a thousand Miles, travel'd thro' several Nations of Indians. Giving a particular Account of their Customs, Manners, etc. . . .

LONDON: PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1709.

small 4to, half-bound in brown calf with marbled paper sides.

Lawson's *Voyage* was issued in 1711 as part of Stevens's Collection of Voyages. Lawson, a man of acute habits of observation regarding the Indians of North Carolina, was a land surveyor in the employment of the Government. The surveyor, as the precursor of the settler, was always the special object of the Indians' detestation. Lawson suffered under their revenge: accompanied by Baron Graffenried in September 1711, the surveyor-general was traveling up the Neuse River when he was seized by the Indians a few miles from New Bern. After several hours' counsel, the Indians decided to put him to death by burning at the stake. "All the appalling tortues which savage ingenuity could invent were exhausted on this unfortunate man, and the author of the first history of the Carolinas, perished at the hands of the savages, whose humanity he had in its pages so highly commended" (Field, pp. 228-229).

Cox, II, 91; Field, 896.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Journal of Major George Washington, sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of Virginia, to the Commandant of the French Forces on Ohio. To which are added, the Governor's Letter: and a Translation of the French Officer's Answer. With a new Map of the Country as far as the Mississippi.

WILLIAMSBURGH PRINTED, LONDON, REPRINTED FOR T. JEFFERYS, THE CORNER OF ST. MARTIN'S LANE. MDCCLIV.

small 4to; with folding map; full-bound in dark green crushed morocco by F. Bedford.

Washington's *Journal,* the first book by the first President of the United States, is for the period October 31, 1753 to January 16, 1754, the day of his return to Williamsburg. At age 23 Washington was sent into Ohio country for the purpose of protesting against the French encroachments into lands claimed by Britain. This protest and report are an important part of the literature which led up to the French and Indian War.

The Dalton copy of the map has the legend reading in part: "The Shawanons are the same with ye Satanas."

Church 999; Sabin 101710; Streeter III, 1713.

FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS

A Double Fore-edge Painting

WILLIAM COWPER

Poems . . . with the Life of the Author, by the Rev. T. Greatheed . . .

LONDON: PRINTED BY W. WILSON, 4, GREVILLE-STREET, FOR J. BUMPUS, HOLBORN BARS; SHARPE, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN; SAMMS, PALL-MALL; WARREN, NEW BOND-STREET; AND REILLY, LORD-STREET, LIVERPOOL. 1821.

2 vols., 12mo; bound in purple, straight-grain gilt morocco, with double fore-edge paintings on each volume.

The scenes on Vol. I are Cowes and St. Clare Castle (the seat of Lord Vernon); those on Vol. II are Ryde and the Town Hall, Newport.

Edwards of Halifax

SAMUEL IRELAND

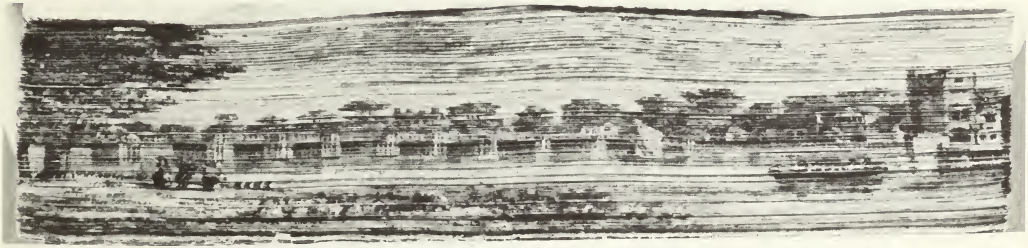
Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, from Pictures, Drawings, and scarce Prints in the Possession of Samuel Ireland . . .

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY R. FAULDER, NEW BOND STREET; AND J. EGERTON, WHITEHALL. M DC XCIV.

4to; in Etruscan calf binding by Edwards of Halifax, with a fore-edge painting of Putney Bridge. (Volume I only.)

Ex libris: G. W. Wentworth

Samuel Ireland is best known for his picturesque tours and his river views; these he published from before 1790 until well into the 1800s.



Cowes

St. Clare Castle

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS

DANIEL CRONIN

Notes of my Brief and Rapid Tour up the Rhine and to Baden-Baden in the Summer of 1850.

243 pp. written in a neat cursive hand, with city and river maps, original illustrations, and etchings and engravings bound in; binding of dark green gilt crushed morocco.

This manuscript is the personal record of Daniel Cronin and his company of three people on a summer excursion in 1850. Cronin published several volumes of poems, all printed for private circulation, between 1854 and 1880.

KORAN

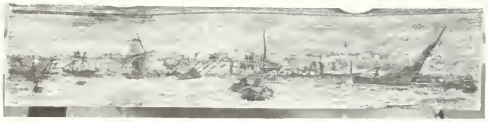
An eighteenth century manuscript in contemporary binding, in Arabic.

141 leaves, on paper.

ALFRED TENNYSON

A Dream of Fair Women, [designed, written out, and illuminated by Alberto Sangorski for Messrs. R. Riviere & Sons. 1914].

33 p., on vellum; title-page with a portrait of the author, two full-page illustrations and two full-page ornamentations. The opening page of the text has an ornamental initial in burnished gold and colors and a floral border of penwork,



Ryde

Town Hall, Newport

colors, and burnished gold. Each stanza has either an initial in blue, red, or gold, or an ornamented initial in burnished gold and colors. The last page of the text is treated in the same manner as the first page with an ornamental initial and a full decorative border in addition to an oval picture of a sleeping female figure as part of the border decoration. The first page of text and the last page of the text are faced by full-page illustrations.

The binding by Riviere and Sons is of dark green crushed levant morocco, the sides decorated with broad borders of leaves and flowers inlaid in red, light brown, blue, and white morocco, interspersed with gold tooling and pointillé work and an outer border of blue leaves on a trellis work of brown morocco. The doublures are of light blue levant, the front cover having inlays of Egyptian lotus-flowers in red and green moroccos on a gold background. The end sheets are of blue watered silk. The Binding is pictured on the cover.

The illuminator and miniature painter, Alberto Sangorski (1862-1932), formerly a jeweler and numismatic expert, was a teacher at The Priory, Kippington, Sevenoaks. Sangorski designed and wrote out other illuminated books; among them are "The Sermon on the Mount" (1911), R. L. Stevenson's "Prayers written at Vailima" (1910), and Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" (1912).

THE AUTOGRAPH FAN

The provenance of the autograph fan begins with the Iwakura Mission from Japan to the United States. With the advent of the Imperial Restoration in 1868, the Japanese government began a change in its "closed door" policy by appointing this Mission, which was a step toward the modernization of the Japanese Empire. The leader of the Iwakura Mission was Iwakura Tomomi (1825-1883), who not only played a prominent role during the Imperial Restoration, but also subsequently became Foreign Minister in 1868. The forty-eight-member Mission of 1871 to 1873 had as its purpose the studying of the organization of western nations so that Japan could eventually become a major nation in its own right.

When the Mission arrived in Washington, D. C., on March 2, 1872, it was met by President Ulysses S. Grant and Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State. Fish pointed out that Iwakura did not have full authorization to negotiate a revision of the Perry Treaty. Therefore two of the Vice–Envoys journeyed back to Japan to secure the necessary documents. Evidently during this interval the initial signatures on the fan were secured: Grant, Fish, Iwakura, and two Vice–Envoys—Kido and Yamaguchi. Possibly given to Grant, the fan was apparently a souvenir gift from the Iwakura Mission. To the Japanese, fans have symbolized a number of things such as authority, the rising sun, and gratitude for hospitality, and the fan now in the Dalton Collection could have represented any of these symbols.

Additional signatures include those of many U. S. Presidents from Grant to Gerald R. Ford, and of Fred M. Vinson and Earl Warren, two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court. There are also autographs of various cabinet officers in the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur.

The autograph fan, signed by various United States and Japanese dignitaries.

NAPOLEON I. Autograph letter written for his mother, signed for her "Veuve de Buonaparte," to the Controller General of Finances, 1787-88.

3 pp., folio; bound in full red French levant, with Napoleonic arms, bees, and crowned "N's" gilt tooled on both sides, borders of inlaid blue levant, gilt; doublures of green levant, with wide laced gilt borders and the Napoleonic arms repeated, with facsimiles of his autograph signatures impressed in gold; green moire flyleaves, by Riviere.

This letter is a petition to the Controller General of Finances, written by Napoleon for his mother when he was not yet nineteen years of age. Written by the young lieutenant of artillery, the letter is an eloquently worded plea to the controller for relief in the form of an indemnity on account of the government's concellation of a contract made with Charles Bonaparte in 1782 for a mulberry tree plantation as part of the French plan for introducing silk culture into the island of Corsica. Charles had died in 1785 leaving his family penniless and in debt. The annulment of the contract in May 1786, and the consequent withholding of the annual state bounty for raising the trees, the sole source of the income of Mme. Letizia Bonaparte, left the pecuniary affairs of the family in a hopelessly entangled state. The plantation had been made and some 3,000 livres had been expended by the Bonapartes upon it, but unless further capital was forthcoming the project was doomed to failure.

Napoleon obtained leave from his regiment and returned, after an absence of eight years, to Ajaccio and found the family affairs in a desperate state. His mother had four young children to support at home, and away at school were Lucien at Aix and Joseph at the University of Pisa. Napoleon, immediately upon his arrival, assumed charge of the situation and consecrated himself to helping his mother. He made vigorous representations to the provincial authorities, but the mulberry money was not paid. He was convinced that his family had been ill-treated and determined finally to go to Paris and demand an indemnity. He applied for an extension of his leave, which was granted, and arrived in Paris on October 1787 to press his mother's claim. He went to Versailles and after the most persistent efforts secured an interview with the prime minister, Brienne, who gave him a letter of recommendation to the controller general. He prepared a memoir and addressed it, in his mother's behalf, to the intendant for Corsica resident at the capital, and knocked at every other possible door in pursuit of the indemnity, but without success.

Napoleon returned once more to his home, reaching Ajaccio on the first of January 1788. The head and support of a large family, he was almost penniless, but he regulated his mother's affairs as far as possible, urged on the planting and grafting of the young mulberry trees, and managed to collect some of the money due for trees which had been sold.

The letter in translation reads in part:

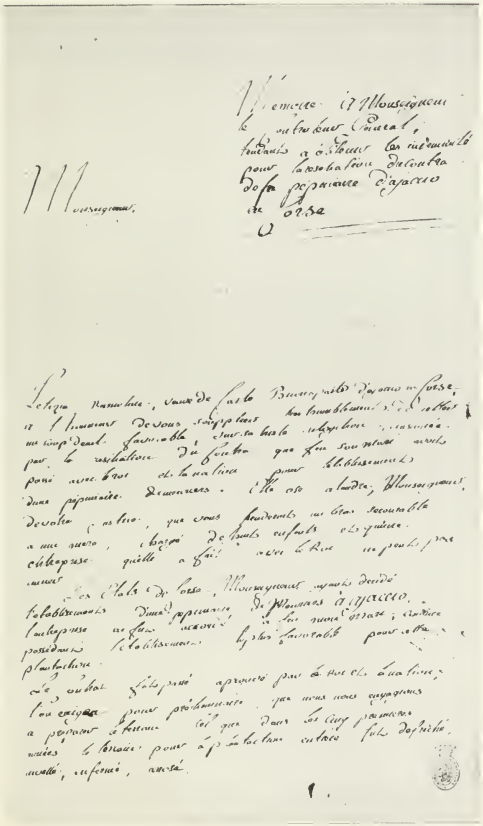
"Letizia Ramolino, widow of Carlo Buonaparte of Ajaccio in Corsica, had the honor to humbly entreat you to glance favorably upon her sad situation, caused by the cancellation of the contract which her late husband had make with the king and the nation for the establishment of a mulberry-tree nursery. She ventures to hope, Monseigneur, that by your sense of justice you will extend the arm of assistance to a mother burdened with eight children, and that a contract which she had made with the king may not bring ruin upon her. . . .

"The contract was passed and approved by the king and the nation, requiring as a preliminary that we engage to prepare the ground; accordingly during the first five years the ground for the entire plantation had been cleared, leveled, enclosed, and irrigated. We labored arduously. . . . Of the five preparatory years, the first four and a portion of the fifth had already elapsed. My nursery contained by that time some thirty thousand trees. The ground for the remainder of the plantation was cleared, enclosed, and leveled and on the point of receiving new stock. She was, therefore, about to reap the fruits of her labors when in May 1786, the king cancelled the contract in view of the too great abundance of nurseries. This fearful blow coupled with the death of her husband has resulted in completely upsetting her affairs. . . .

"The supplicant ventures today, Monseigneur, to recall to your memory an undertaking upon which hangs the fate of a family. It is a contract where one of the covenanting parties breaks the conditions of it to throw the entire burden on the other party at the moment when things are turning out badly. Ah! how could the sovereign wish to reduce a family to the lowest depths at a moment . . . when it is employing its slight abilities to bring about the rebirth of agriculture and the love of cultivation in its unhappy country. . . .

"Eight children whom you will assist will be the eternal witnesses of your benevolence and will never cease to pray for your protection.

"With the most profound respect
The said supplicant
Widow of Buonaparte."



Napoleon Letter, pages 1 and 3.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIODS

1. *The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* (Founded, 1743). Pamphlet, 1768.

   The American Philosophical Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin to promote "useful knowledge among the British plantations in America." This pamphlet includes:

   I. Observations on the native SILK WORMS of North-America, . . .

   II. Extract from the Minutes of the American Philosophical Society, . . .

   III. A description of a SELF-MOVING or SENTINEL Register, invented by William Henry, . . .

2. JOHN HANCOCK. Order, signed, to the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, February 12, 1776.

   This document was addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion through Anthony Wayne, who on January 3, 1776, had been appointed colonel of a Chester County Pennsylvania regiment engaged in Continental service. The order is an extract from the minutes of the Continental Congress counter-signed by the secretary, Charles Thomson.

3. ACTS AND ORDERS Made at the Continental Court of Commissioners held for the Collony at Portsmouth, March the 10th, 1657/58.

4. ACTS AND ORDERS of the gennerall assembly Sitting at Newport, March the 27, 1666.

   The document commences with a listing of the officers and members of the assembly, including the governor, Benedict Arnold.

5. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee. Letter, signed, (fragment) to_____, n.d.

   The two-page letter is a report by Franklin, Deane, and Lee on an investigative journey to the Continent. The three gentlemen apparently travelled as agents to establish business connections in Europe and to obtain funding.

   The final paragraph states:

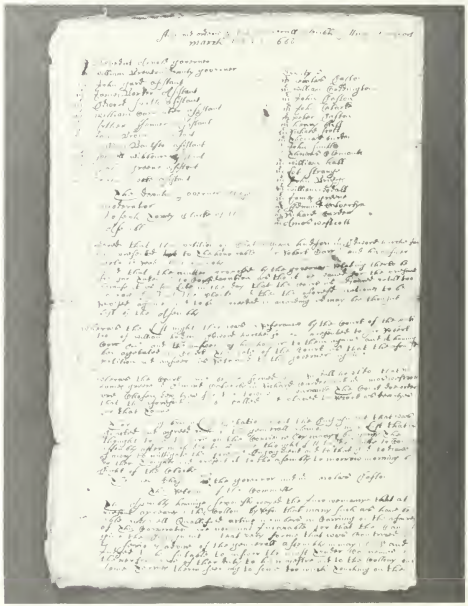
   . . . We do not see a Probability of our obtaining a Loan of the 2.000,000 Sterling from any of the Money holders in Europe, till our Affairs are in their Opinion more firmly established: . . .

6. CIRCULAR LETTER of the Committee of Correspondence of Philadelphia to the Committee of Correspondence of the County of Berks, April 18, 1775.

   Organized during the Revolutionary period, the committees of correspondence became channels to spread propaganda and sustained support for the patriot party. The signers of this document were Joseph Reed, John Cadwalader, George Clymer, Thomas Mifflin, Jonathan Bayard Smith, John Benezet, John Nixon, James Mease, and Samuel Meredith.

   A portion of the document darkly expresses the belief that:

   . . .This is the exigency of affairs that requirs not a moment should be lost in forming military associations throughout this Province. . . .



"Acts and orders of the gennerall assembly Sitting at Newport, March the 27, 1666."

7. Richard Henry Lee. Autograph letter to his brother, June 15, 1770.

Richard Henry Lee during this period was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Writing from Williamsburg, he reported on the work of this legislative body, especially concerning associations, which were agreements for nonimportation of goods. Lee had formed in 1776 the Westmoreland Association to boycott British goods.

He wrote:

> . . .altho the concurrent, and well grounded opinion on your side . . . prove with the light of an axiom that nothing but association can assure us from impending slavery; . . . yet amazing has been the power of opposition here. . . .

8. George Washington. Autograph letter to _____, July 19, 1779.

Washington was at this time Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Writing from West Point, New York, he made an official report on the results of the Battle of Stony Point, New York, on July 16, 1779. The battle was a victory for the American forces under General Anthony Wayne.

The report states in part:

> . . .I believe the Garrison at Stony Point amounted to about 500 rank & file—of which between twenty & thirty might have been killed—about forty wounded & the rest taken. . . .

9. Anthony Wayne. Autograph document, July 16, 1779.

Wayne was a brigadier general in the Continental Army, having been promoted to that rank on February 21, 1777. On July 16, 1779, he participated in the Battle of Stony Point, in which he scored one of the most impressive victories of the Revolution.

This additional document pertaining to the Battle of Stony Point is an original draft of the first general orders, giving instructions concerning supplies, securing the tents, and a parade of the troops. Wayne also thanked the officers and soldiers for "their coolness and intrepidity" at Stony Point on the night of the 13th.

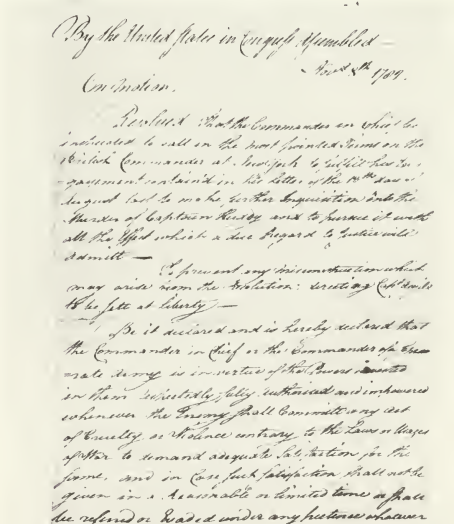
10. Philip John Schuyler. Autograph letter to Captain Varick, July 31, 1776.

On June 15, 1775, Schuyler had been appointed one of the four major generals under George Washington and had been assigned to command the Northern Department, which consisted of New York. He wrote this letter from German Flats, a small township in central New York. The addressee, Richard Varick, served as military secretary to Schuyler.

The letter contains instructions for sending supplies to Albany, and thence to the army at Ticonderoga. Schuyler also instructed Varick to secure articles for the Indians.

11. Charles Thomson. Document signed, November 8, 1782.

During the period, 1774 to 1789, Charles Thomson served as Secretary of the Continental Congress. His careful record keeping established the basis of the federal government's archives.



By the United States in Congress Assembled —

Nov. 8th 1782.

On Motion.

Resolved That the Commander in Chief be instructed to call on the most pointed Terms on the British Commander at Newport to fulfill the Engagement contained in his letter of the 1st of June and desired him to make further Enquiries and the Marines of Captain Rusby and to pursue it with all the Effect which a due Regard to Justice will admit —

To prevent any Misunderstanding which may arise from the Evolution: certifying Capt Rusby the Date of his Liberty —

Be it declared and it hereby declared that the Commander in Chief or the Commanders of the respective Armies in Consequence of this Resolve in their respectively fully authorised and enjoined whenever the Enemy shall commit any act of Cruelty or Violence contrary to the Laws or Usages of War to demand adequate Satisfaction for the same, and in Case such Satisfaction shall not be given in a Reasonable or limited Time or shall be refused or evaded under any pretence whatever the Cause suitable Retaliation to be forthwith made, and the United States in such Manner as they shall judge proper will support them in such Measures —

Chs Thomson Sy

Document signed by Charles Thomson as Secretary of the Continental Congress.

The document is a resolution from the Congress containing instructions for George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Congress declared that the commander-in-chief is authorized to demand satisfaction "whenever the enemy shall committ any act of Cruelty or Violence contrary to the Laws or Wages of War," and to make suitable retaliation if such satisfaction is not procured.

12. Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette. Autograph letter to Carter Page, June 12, 1781.

In July of 1777, Congress voted to bestow the rank and commission of major general on Lafayette. After a furlough in France, he returned to the United States, landing at Boston in April, 1780. During 1781 he served in Virginia and took part in the Battle of Yorktown in October of that year.

In the letter to Carter Page, Lafayette expressed regret at the demobilization of Page's Corps.

13. Samuel Holder Parsons. Autograph letter to Thomas Mumford, October 23, 1779.

In 1776, Parsons was commissioned a brigadier general in the Continental Army, and three years later became commander of the Connecticut Division.

The letter was written from camp in the Highlands, a hilly region on both sides of the Hudson River in southeast New York. Parsons commented on personal, political, and military matters, commenting further concerning the British troops:

> . . . have the particular Satisfaction to be convinc'd by ocular Demonstration that the Enemy have us'd the Spade & Pick as much this Campaign as we did in 76, in Short that the Tables Seem to be fully turned upon them, and their whole System (if they have any) is a defensive One. . . .

14. William Campbell. Autograph letter to _____, n.d.

Campbell was the Revolutionary Army colonel who became the nominal leader of the composite force that was victorious at the Battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780. The document is a detailed account of this battle entitled, "The expedition to, and battle on Kings mountain."

EARLY NATIONAL ERA

1. George Mason. Autograph letter to William Fitzhugh, February 23, 1787.

Mason had an active political career that included serving in the Virginia House of Burgesses, being a member of the committee of safety in Virginia, and framing the Declaration of Rights as well as part of the Virginia constitution. The letter concerns Fitzhugh's Patrick County land.

2. Aaron Burr. Autograph letter to one Bradley of Westminster, Vermont, August 20, 1792.

When Burr penned this letter he was a member of the U. S. Senate from New York, his term running from 1791-1797. His purpose in writing was to request a legal opinion from Mr. Bradley because there was a question concerning the votes for governor and lieutenant governor in the last election in New York.

Burr wrote:

> . . .Several of the most respectable characters in the Southern States have done me this favor and I trust you will not refuse me. . . .

3. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben, Baron von Steuben. Autograph letters to "my (very) dear friend," September 19, 1789[?] and October 16, 1790.

Major General von Steuben served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War and became an American citizen in 1783. These letters, which were written late in his life, were probably addressed to William North, von Steuben's aide-de-camp, and primarily concern personal matters.

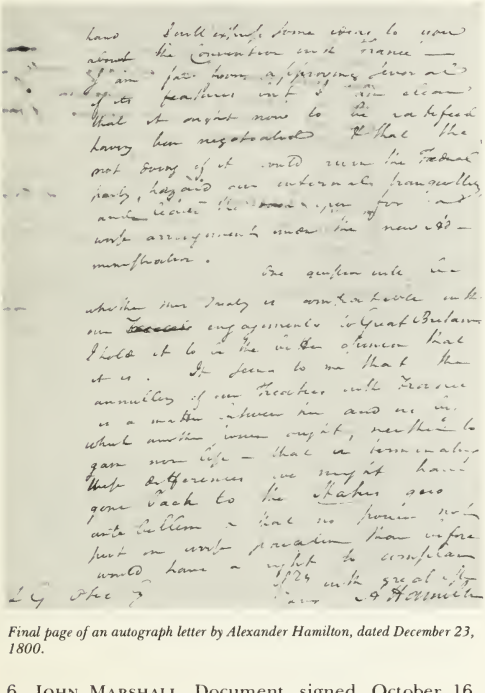
4. Alexander Hamilton. Autograph letter to S. G. Ober, December 23, 1800.

The first Secretary of the Treasury commented on the character of Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr:

> . . .My opinion is, after mature reflection, That if *Jefferson* and *Burr* come with equal votes to the House of Representatives, the former ought to be preferred by the Federalists. Mr. Jefferson is respectably known in Europe—Mr. Burr little and that little not advantageously for a President of the U States. . . .

5. Charles Carroll. Autograph letter to Thomas Pinckney, November 21, 1793.

Carroll, a Continental Congressman and U. S. Senator from Maryland, mentioned the "calamitous situation in which France is involved" as well as the epidemic in Philadelphia.



Final page of an autograph letter by Alexander Hamilton, dated December 23, 1800.

6. John Marshall. Document, signed, October 16, 1794, and a print.

   The item is entitled, "Mr. Marshall's Opinion as to the penalties incurred under the Militia Laws." He rendered the view that:

   > . . .Only the fine imposed by the Act of Congress ought to be collected. . . . I do not think the Subjects or Citizens of foreign powers liable to the penalties of Our Milita Law. . . .

7. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the U. States, from 1. Oct. 1797 to 30. Sept. 1798; Also Statement of Appropria.s unexpended on 14. Nov. 1798.

8. William Bainbridge. Autograph letter to William Jones, January, 1813.

   Bainbridge wrote to the Secretary of the Navy giving a report on the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*. As a result of the damage to the vessel and its decayed condition, he said, it was necessary to return to the United States for repairs.

9. John Randolph. Autograph letter to Mrs. Frances Bland Coalter, September 18, 1808.

   Writing to his sister, Randolph explained why he could not visit her. He also commented on other personal matters, such as his present poverty and the state of his and his sister's health.

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPHS

This section of the exhibit contains autograph letters of a majority of the Presidents from George Washington to James A. Garfield. Featured also with the letters are several pictures of Presidents.

1. George Washington. Letter, signed, to John Page, October 11, 1777, and an autograph letter to the Secretary of War, James McHenry, July 30, 1798.

   Writing from headquarters twenty-six miles from Philadelphia in 1777, Washington wrote:

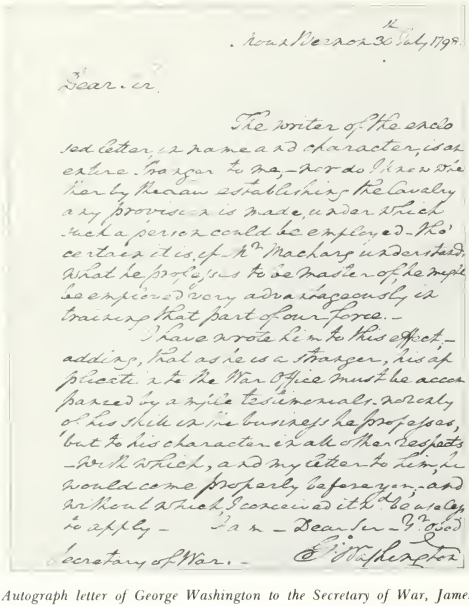
   > . . .on the morning of the 4th we made a general attack upon the Enemy, who lay encamped in and near German Town. . . . At a moment when victory was ready to decide in our favor our Troops retreated and left the field. . . .

   The letter in 1798 concerns the application of Mr. Macharg to the War Office for a position in the cavalry.

2. John Adams. Autograph letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, November 21, 1811, and a print of an engraving after the portrait of Adams by Gilbert Stuart.

   The final paragraph states:

   > . . .I am not melancholly nor gloomy, but as much disposed to badinage as ever, as an instance of it, you may expect to receive Letters from me till the



Mount Vernon 30 July 1798

Dear Sir

The writer of the enclosed letter, is a name and character, is a entire stranger to me, nor do I know the hereby means establishing the Cavalry any provision is made, under which such a person could be employed — tho' certainly it is, of Mr. Macharg understand. What he professes to be master of, he might be employed very advantageously in training that part of our force. —

I have wrote him to this effect, — adding, that as he is a stranger, his application to the War Office must be accompanied by a suitable testimonials, not only of his skill in the business he professes, but to his character in all other respects — for which, and my letter to him, to come properly before you, and without which I conceive it to be improper to apply — I am — Dear Sir — Your obedt Servt

Secretary of War. — G Washington

Autograph letter of George Washington to the Secretary of War, James McHenry.

30th of Oct.r next if I live So long written in the genuine Spirit of Seventy Six.

3. Thomas Jefferson. Autograph letter to Mr. James Ronaldson, July 18, 1822, and a copy of a letter from Jefferson to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, n.d.

   In writing to his grandson, Jefferson closed with the following advice:

   > . . .be very select in the society you attach yourself to, avoid *Taverns, Drinkers, Smokers, Idlers & dissipated persons generally;* for it is with such that broils & contentions arise, & you will find your path more easy & tranquil—

4. James Monroe. Autograph letter to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, May 19, 1803.

   Monroe was the U. S. Minister to France to arrange terms for the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and he referred to that mission in his letter. In addition he mentioned his plans to travel to Madrid for negotiations with the King of Spain.

5. John Quincy Adams. Letter, signed, to William C. Bradley, March 9, 1820, and an autograph letter to Stephen R. Bradley, March 12 [?], 1823.

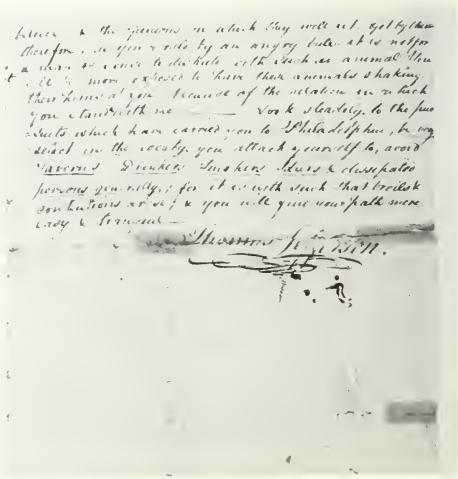
   In the letter to Stephen Bradley, Adams replied to the recollections of General Samuel Smith concerning Adams' opinion on the British practice of impressing seamen. Adams denied that he ever approved of this practice of impressing men from U. S. vessels at sea.

6. Andrew Jackson. Autograph letter to Emma Donelson, February 13, 1837.

   The letter is a message of condolence to Mrs. Donelson after the death of her son and Jackson's namesake.

7. Martin Van Buren. Autograph letter to John Branch, n.d.

   This letter was addressed to Governor Branch while he was Secretary of the Navy between 1829 and 1831.



Final page of a letter of advice from Thomas Jefferson to his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

8. William Henry Harrison. Autograph letter to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, October [?] 16, 1822.

Harrison referred to the payment of his account and then noted his recent defeat in the election, which was for senator in the Ohio legislature. He mentioned the slavery question and corruption in government as contributing factors in his defeat.

9. John Tyler. Autograph letter to John D. McGill, October 25, 1834.

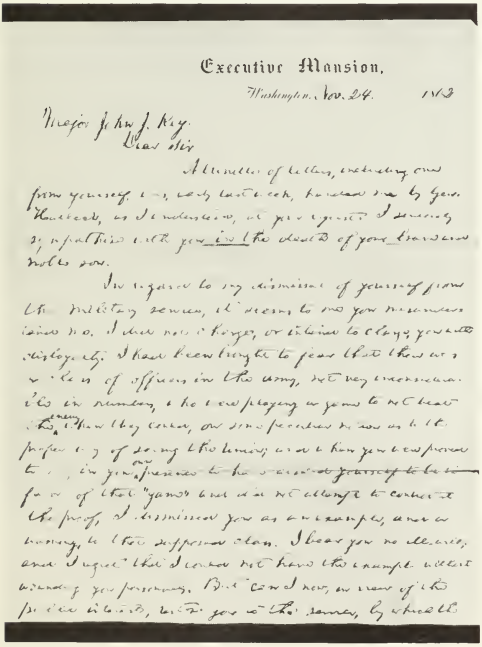
Tyler apologized to McGill, a lawyer, because he could not accept the invitation to speak on the "existing condition of public affairs" at King and Queen Courthouse, Virginia.

10. James Knox Polk. Letters to him from Henry Horn, March 9, 1847, and from John B. Blake, June 12, 1847.

Both letters are inscribed on the last page —"Referred to the Secretary of the Navy"—and initialled by Polk. A single autograph by Polk is enclosed in the Blake letter.

11. Zachary Taylor. Autograph letter to Major C. J. Nourse, August 4, 1824.

Taylor wrote to Major Nourse, Acting Adjutant General of the Army, while he was a recruiting officer at Louisville, Kentucky. The letter concerns orders on the disposition of certain recruits.



Executive Mansion,

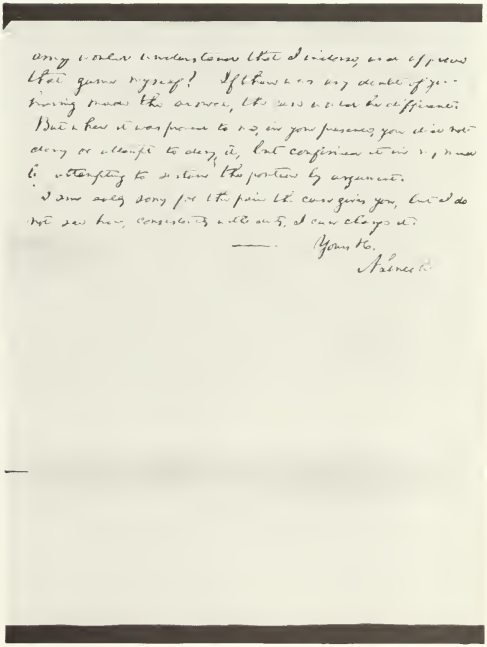
Washington, Nov. 24. 1863

Major John J. Key.

Dear Sir

A bundle of letters, including one from yourself to me, early last week, handed me by Genl. Hancock, as I understand, at your request. I assume it is upon this with you in the desire of your heart, as notes now.

In regard to my dismissal of yourself from the military service, it seems to me you misunderstand me. I did not charge, or believe to charge, you with disloyalty. I have been brought to fear that there was a class of officers in the army, not very numerous, I do believe, in number, who were playing as I fear to not heard the war. Now they come, or some of them, to me as if the proper way of saving the army, is to have you be proven to be, in your opinion, to be a traitor, for one of that "gang" but I did not attempt to convict the proof. I dismissed you as an example, and in hopes to stop such proceedings. I hear you no malice, and I regret that I could not have the example without wounding your feelings. But I could not, in view of the public interest, retain you in the service, by which all



army officers understand that I believe you are opposed to your country? If there is any doubt of your giving me the answer, the war is over, the officers. But if there is no foundation to it, in your judgment, you do not deny or attempt to deny it, but confine yourself to, merely, attempting to justify the position by argument.

I am only sorry for the pain the course gives you, but do not see how consistently I can do any other.

Yours &c.

Abraham Lincoln

Autograph letter from President Abraham Lincoln to Major John J. Key.

12. Millard Fillmore. Autograph letter to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, October 16, 1837.

Writing from the House of Representatives, Fillmore requested that the remainder of his speeches be sent to the folding room.

13. Abraham Lincoln. Autograph letter to John J. Key, November 24, 1862; autograph letter to Frederick P. Stanton, August 17, 1863; and a report of a speech attributed to Lincoln, n.d.

The letter to Key concerns his dismissal from the military service, and a case in court is the topic of the letter to Stanton, a lawyer.

The speech contains corrections, which possibly are in Lincoln's handwriting. In reference to the boundary claims of Maine, the text states:

> . . . There could not remain a doubt in the mind of any reasonable being that the rectitude of the claims of the State of Maine to the possession of that Territory as an integral portion of her soil were beyond all just controversy. . . .

14. Ulysses Simpson Grant. Autograph letter to Horace Capron, March 14, 1868, and a print of Grant.

Grant wrote to Capron, the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in reference to an appointment with one Saunders for some grounds work. The engraving pictures Grant in uniform as a lieutenant general, with a copy of his signature beneath.

15. Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Autograph, n.d., under a print of Hayes.

16. James Abram Garfield. Autograph letter to one Rose, September 24, 1873.

Writing in 1873, while he was still a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Ohio, Garfield asked Rose to send some papers which he had obtained at the Supreme Court and left behind by mistake.

GREAT BRITAIN

1. Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson. Autograph letter to Perkins Magra, June 20, 1799.

Lord Nelson, the famous British admiral, lost his right arm in battle in 1797 and had to learn to write with his left hand. This letter of 1799 is an example of his left-handed script.

2. Sir Richard Grenville. Autograph letter to John Blighe, ca. 1580.

Grenville, a British naval commander, was a cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1585 Grenville had brought the colonists to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and returned the next year to discover the settlement had been abandoned.

The letter, written in secretary hand, concerns financial matters. Grenville's signature, though, represents Italian script that eventually supplanted secretary hand.

3. John Wesley. Autograph letter to Ann Avison, August 21, 1766, and an engraving.

The celebrated evangelist and leader of Methodism, Wesley wrote this letter from London to his friend Miss Avison, who shortly thereafter married Richard Terry. It is a letter of consolation and advice, recommending such duties as attending preaching, engaging in private prayer, and reading the New Testament.

In the portrait Wesley is pictured at the age of sixty-three in clerical robes.

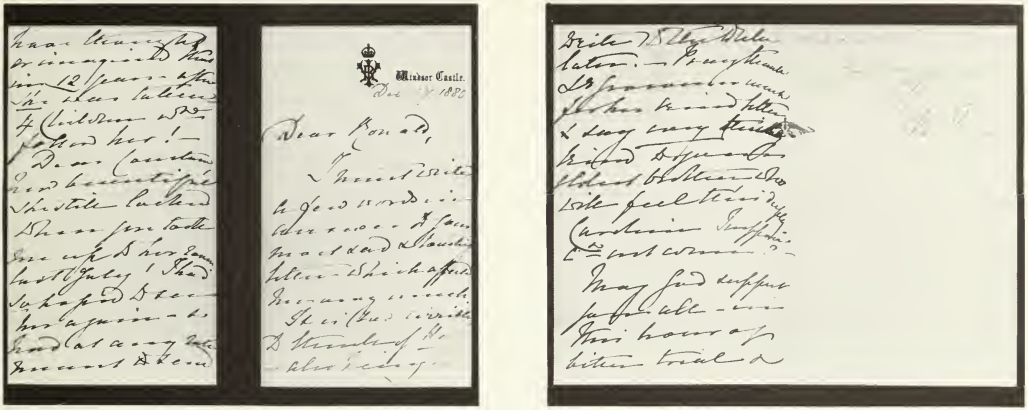
4. Charles Rich. Autograph letter to _____, January 29, 1815.

In Washington, Congressman Rich of Vermont wrote that he had just been given the news of General Andrew Jackson's victory over the British invasion force in the Battle of New Orleans.

5. Queen Victoria. Document, signed, August 26, 1870, and autograph letter to one Ronald, December 17, 1880.

The 1870 document appointing an officer in the infantry is also signed by Edward Cardwell, Secretary for War.

Queen Victoria wrote most of her official correspondence in the third person. This personal letter in 1880, written in the first person, is signed, as were most of her personal communications, "V.R.I." (Victoria, Regina et Imperatrix).



Autograph letter of Queen Victoria, signed "V.R.I." (Victoria, Regina et Imperatrix).

6. King Edward VII. Letter, signed, to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, February 22, 1901.

   In the letter Edward VII announced the death of Queen Victoria and his accession to the throne.

7. Sir Edward Sabine. Autograph letter to James Renwick, October 17, 1843.

   Sabine directed the establishment and work of magnetic observatories in both hemispheres. The observatories began operation in 1840, and in 1843 Sabine published the first results, *Observations on Days of Unusual Magnetic Disturbance*. In this letter to American engineer Renwick, Sabine discussed both his work and this book.

8. Kate Greenaway. Autograph letter to Lady Maria Ponsonby, February 20, 1899.

   Artist Kate Greenaway achieved fame as an inventor and illustrator of children's books of a very original kind. In her letter to Lady Maria Ponsonby, daughter of the Seventh Earl of Bessborough, Miss Greenaway discussed her illness, flowers, books, and other personal matters.

9. William Cowper. Autograph letter to Lady Harriet Hesketh, May 2, _____.

   The poet Cowper wrote to his cousin Lady Harriet Hesketh, also his friend and favorite correspondent. He closed with the phrase, "yours with the celerity of lightning."

10. Samuel Pepys. Letter, signed, to My Lord and Gentlman[*sic*], January 7, 1673, and a print of Pepys.

    Pepys, the diarist, was also secretary for the affairs of the British Navy, a post to which he was appointed in about June, 1673. The letter, penned from Darby House, concerns a decision about certain troops and the orders of the king.

11. Sir Walter Scott. Print with an inscription dated March 11, 1808.

    Scott was the author of numerous works, including the famous Waverly Novels. The picture mounted on paper contains the following signed note by Scott: "The Reverend Henry White from his affectionate friend."

12. Robert Burns, Autograph letter (facsimile) to James Johnson, n.d., and autograph letter to "Clarinda" (Mrs. Agnes Craig M'Lehose), March 2, 1788, signed "Sylvander."

The poet Burns was the son of William Burness or Burnes, and adopted the different spelling of his name on publishing his first volume in 1786. Burns' correspondent, James Johnson, the Scottish engraver and publisher, was a good friend of the poet.

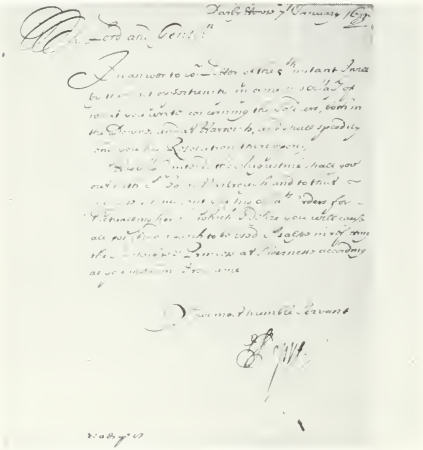
Burns wrote:

> . . .Personal & domestic affliction have almost entirely banished that alacrity & life with which I used to woo the rural Muse of Scotia. . . .

In Edinburgh Burns became acquainted with Mrs. M'Lehose, first cousin of Lord Craig, judge of the court of session. James M'Lehose had deserted his wife, who lived in Edinburgh with three children. Burns and Mrs. M'Lehose met several times and then corresponded when he left the city. Their letters, signed Clarinda and Sylvander, often dealt with poetry and religious matters. In the 1788 letter Burns mentioned his travels, a farming scheme, and his longing to see Mrs. M'Lehose.

13. George Bernard Shaw. Scrapbook, 1916-1951.

Shaw, the famed playwright who wrote such dramas as *Pygmalion* and *The Devil's Disciple*, was a man of sharp wit and varied interests. These characteristics are revealed in the volume of clippings and a Shaw letter of 1927.



Letter signed by Samuel Pepys, the British diarist.

An engraving from a drawing of Mrs. Howe.

AMERICAN WRITERS

1. Julia Ward Howe. "Battle Hymn of the Republic," holograph manuscript signed, n.d., and an engraving from a drawing of Mrs. Howe.

Mrs. Howe, author and reformer, wrote the "Battle Hymn" in 1861 while visiting General McClellan's army in Washington, D. C. The poem was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February 1862, and published later that year as a song.

2. Washington Irving. Autograph notes, n.d.

The notes are fragments in Irving's handwriting. He wrote:

> . . .The most interesting and affecting of these memorials is one traced by the hand of the gentle and unhappy Lady Jane Grey. It consisted of a small escutcheon feebly cut in stone and above it was engraved in the same slight and delicate way her Christian name *Jane*. . . .

3. William Gilmore Simms. Autograph note, n.d.

The item contains a note at the top by the British author Richard Twiss in 1775. At the bottom of the note Simms, an author from Charleston, S. C., wrote that this page was from a presentation copy of *Travels Through Portugal and Spain, in 1772 and 1773* by Twiss.

4. George Ticknor. Autograph letter to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, November 29, 1826.

Ticknor—author, historian, and educator—wrote concerning a subscription to the *Daily National Intelligencer.*

THE CIVIL WAR AND ITS LEADERS

1. Daniel Ruggles. Report submitted to him by Thomas H. Williamson, H. H. Sims, and William H. Ker, April 24, 1861.

This report concerning the fortification and defense of Acquia Creek, in Stafford County, Virginia, was prepared by a board of engineers. A map of the area is enclosed. A pencilled note indicates that Ruggles did not accept the recommendations.

2. Daniel Ruggles. Autograph letter to Robert S. Garnett, May 6, 1861.

As a colonel in the Virginia Volunteers, Ruggles was writing to Colonel Garnett, Adjutant General of the Virginia State Troops. Ruggles mentioned that he was transmitting a report by Major Thomas H. Williamson concerning the proposed battery at Mathias Point on the Potomac River. In addition he discussed his reasons for deciding that the Acquia Creek landing was of secondary importance in a defense strategy.

3. Thomas Jonathan Jackson. Autograph letter to John Letcher, May 3, 1861.

Jackson wrote to Governor Letcher regarding accepting the services of the Maryland Volunteers. A note on the verso of the letter by Robert E. Lee advised accepting them since "otherwise they might be enlisted in the Provisional Army."

4. Robert Edward Lee. Two photographs.

These carte-de-visite photographs show General Lee in civilian clothes. In one picture he is standing beside his famous war horse "Traveller."

5. Robert Edward Lee. Autograph letter to Samuel Cooper, January 8, 1865.

This letter written to General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate Army, during the last months of the Civil War refers to certain orders Lee had issued but which had not been properly implemented. He further wrote:

> . . .That is not what I requested, nor does it answer the purpose intended—My object was to give Genl Echols the benefit of Col. Chandlers aid & Counsel in correcting abuses, securing discipline & enforcement of orders. . . .

6. James Ewell Brown ("Jeb") Stuart. Autograph letter to his wife Flora (Cooke) Stuart, June 3, 1861.

Writing briefly from the battlefield, Stuart notes that "My flag is still flying." He also refers to the successful seizure of a ferry boat by his troops the night before.

7. Battle of Young's Branch: or, Manassas Plain, Fought July 21, 1861. . . . An Account of the Battle. Also, The Battle Ground of the 18th July, 1861, with General Beauregard's Report of Said Battle. By T. B. Warder and Jas. M. Catlett.

Published in 1862 in Richmond, Virginia, this book contains a large map of the battlefield at Manassas.

8. Reports of the Battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Manassas. Various dates.

An unsigned report on the Battle of Fredericksburg is dated December 23, 1862. On the final page is the comment that:

> . . .During the entire four days of exposure, suspense and danger both officers & men evinced the true spirit of patriots & soldiers. . . .

9. Rally Round the Flag Boys! Broadside, September 3, 1864.

The broadside announced an appeal by Captain W. C. Baskin for men to comprise a cavalry company as escort for Major General Martin.

Baskin advertised that:

> . . .Any one wishing an easy position will come forward and enroll their names. The duties are light, and the advantages far better than in a regiment.

10. Clipping from the *South Carolinian,* n.d.

This cutting from the *South Carolinian* was evidently printed in early April, 1865, because it details the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates on April 2-3 of that year. Another article concerns military events in Georgia.

11. Braxton Bragg. Autograph letter to Jefferson Davis, May 22, 1863.

General Bragg wrote to President Davis in order to forward a report of the Kentucky campaign and to discuss related matters.

He further wrote:

> . . .Genl. Kirby Smith's appeals to me were more frequent and much more urgent, than Polk's or Hardee's, for a concentration of the whole forces in front of him: and I did all I could, by personal labor and orders, to accomplish that object—for our only hope of success was lost when the supplies accumulated by him in Lexington at so much risk and with so much labor were sacrificed. . . .

12. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard. Autograph letter to Braxton Bragg, April 26, 1864.

General Beauregard wrote to General Bragg noting that he expected active operations to commence in the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia at any moment. Therefore, Beauregard urged the prompt assignment of necessary staff to fill the ranks. Enclosed with the letter is a hand drawn map which portrays the area bordering on both sides of the Potomac River from Westmoreland to Fairfax counties in Virginia and from Saint Marys to Prince Georges counties in Maryland.

13. Samuel Francis Du Pont. Engraving.

Du Pont was the Union Admiral who commanded the fleet that sailed to Port Royal in October, 1861, and was granted the rank of Rear Admiral for this victory. Du Pont's uncle was Éleuthère Irénée Du Pont, founder of the chemical company. The signed picture portrays Du Pont seated at a table in uniform.

14. William Tecumseh Sherman. Engraving.

This copy of an engraving pictures Sherman seated in uniform in a "Napoleonic pose." His autograph is affixed beneath the portrait.

15. William Tecumseh Sherman. Autograph letter to Charles H. Hoyt, August 6, 1865.

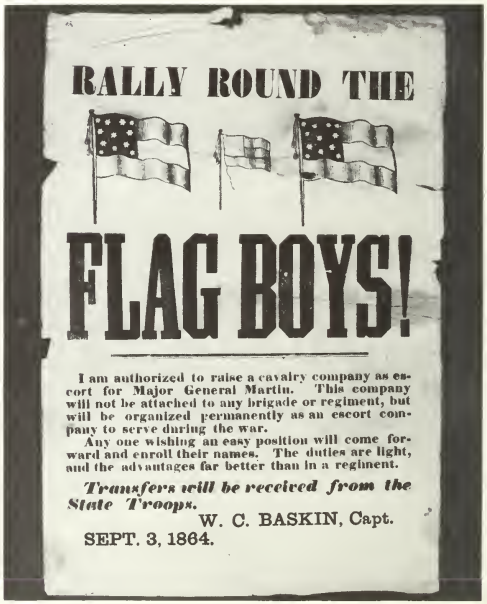
Writing to his friend Hoyt in Detroit, Sherman spoke of a trip to St. Louis to "get all the matters of my Division in good working order." Sherman further wrote concerning his financial problems and personal matters.

16. "The Conquered Banner." Sheet music, 1866.

The music, which was published in New Orleans, is from a poem by Moina and was composed by Theodore von Lahache.

17. William Tecumseh Sherman. *Address of Gen. W. T. Sherman to the Graduating Class of 1869 U.S.M.A.*

There are three letters dated 1869 enclosed with the volume, including one written in April to General Thomas Gamble Pitcher, Superintendent of the Academy, in which Sherman accepted the speaking



RALLY ROUND THE

FLAG BOYS!

I am authorized to raise a cavalry company as escort for Major General Martin. This company will not be attached to any brigade or regiment, but will be organized permanently as an escort company to serve during the war.

Any one wishing an easy position will come forward and enroll their names. The duties are light, and the advantages far better than in a regiment.

Transfers will be received from the State Troops.

W. C. BASKIN, Capt.

SEPT. 3, 1864.

Civil War Broadside

engagement. The other two letters dated in October refer to returning the volume to Pitcher with Sherman's signature.

Sherman closed his address with these words:

> . . .And you may rest assured that your ultimate fate and fame will result from the Laws of God, designed for living men, as wise, and beneficent, and far more intricate than those which guide the dead Planets in their spheres.

18. Jefferson Davis. Autograph letter to James Alexander Seddon, August 18, 1874.

Davis wrote to Seddon, who had been the Confederate Secretary of War, his opinion of General Joseph E. Johnston. He expressed distrust of Johnston as an independent commander.

19. Jefferson Davis. Interview by Augustus C. Buell, 1876, 115 pages.

Buell, a journalist, obtained this interview while on assignment in New Orleans for a syndicate of western and southern newspapers. Describing Davis, Buell wrote in part:

> . . .But, despite his illness, he displayed a vigor of thought and a force of expression that I have never seen or heard surpassed by any man. . . .

THE SOUTH

1. William Gilmore Simms. Autograph letter to William Campbell Preston, n.d.

The letter contains a printed, unsigned petition for a law to regulate the copyrighting of books, which was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Simms wrote his letter on the verso, asking for Preston's assistance in this matter.

2. Joel Chandler Harris. Autograph letter to My Dear Sir, March 29, 1884.

Harris wrote on stationery from the Editorial Rooms of *The Constitution,* where he was an editor for twenty-five years. The letter states:

> I sympathize most heartily with your project, but I am not and never expect to be a lecturer.

3. David Hunter Strother. Letter to him from John Brown's business partner, December 27, 1869.

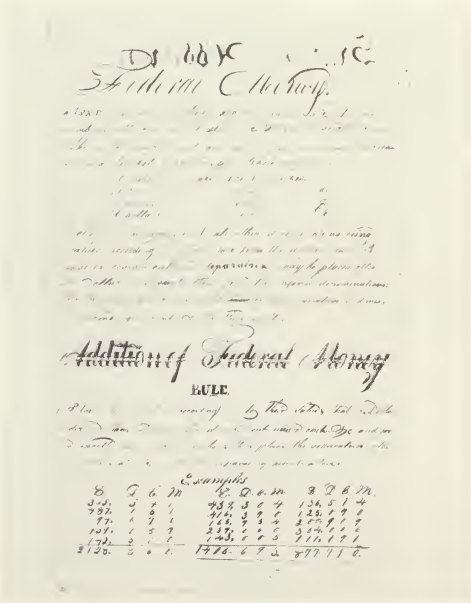
The letter gives a history of John Brown's life and business career. About 1870 Strother was preparing to write a work on John Brown at Harpers Ferry, but the manuscript was never finished.

Commenting on Brown's views, the letter notes:

> . . .He was an Old School Presbyterian and believed fully in predestination, and often Said he believed that God had a Work for him to do in freeing Slaves from bondage, . . .

4. Cyphering Book of W. A. Williams, July 5, 1825.

The book, from Fayetteville, North Carolina, contains instructions and examples for such simple mathematical procedures as addition, subtraction,



Page from the Cyphering Book of W. A. Williams.

multiplication, and division. At the end are charts for weights and measures.

5. Articles of a Treaty concluded at Hopewell on the Keowee river Between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lochlin [*sic*] McIntosh Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the one part, and the Head men of Warriors of all the Cherokees of the other. Copy, November 28, 1785.

6. William Lowndes Yancey. Autograph letter to Messrs. Smith, Greene, and White, October 30, 1846.

   Yancey, U. S. Congressman from Alabama, became a leading advocate of secession. In the letter he accepted the honor of being unanimously elected an honorary member of the "Phi Delta" Society at Oglethorpe University.

7. The Cotton Plantation Record and Account Book, No. 1, Suitable For a Force of 40 Hands, Or Under. By Thomas Affleck. Published in 1851 in New Orleans by Weld and Company.

   This particular book, spanning the years 1854 to 1875, was for the Jos. Starke Sims Plantation, which was probably located in Union County, South Carolina. A vehicle for maintaining detailed records, the volume consists of such categories as "Inventory of Stock and Implements," "Daily Record of Passing Events," and "Daily Record of Cotton Picked." The book closes with a printed essay on "The Duties of an Overseer."

CALENDAR OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS

1. *The California Herald*. Published in New York by James Gordon Bennett, December 26, 1848.

2. Elias Boudinot. Document, signed, July 20, 1804. Signed also by George Fox.

3. John Rutledge, Jr. Autograph letter to _____, February 1, 1802.

4. Oliver Hazard Perry. Letter (copy) to Sailing Master Dobbins, September 4, 1813 [?]; Autograph letter to Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, September 4, 1817; and a print of Perry.

5. Nathan Hale, journalist. Autograph letter to James Ronaldson, April 28, 1820.

6. Horace Greeley. Autograph letter to Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, November 1, 1851.

7. A copy of the Location of the West Survey of Patrick Henrys & George Shelby as it Stands on the Books, on verso of William Hen. Smith letter to Henry Lee, March 30, 1797.

8. Joel Roberts Poinsett. Autograph letter from Heman Allen, former congressman and U. S. Minister to Chile, to Poinsett, September 25, 1839.

9. Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson. Autograph letter to his brother, September 1, 1859.

10. Raphael Semmes. Autograph letter to David Henshaw, September 27, 1843.

11. Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858), cabinet officer. Autograph letter to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, December 30, 1828.

12. Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-1893), army officer and Governor of Massachusetts. A cartoon with the caption, "I never wish to defend a man unless I know that he is guilty." n.d.

13. Daniel Webster. Autograph letter to General Kimberly [?], November 25, 1840.

14. William Bainbridge. Report of the Affairs of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, autograph document, addressed to William Jones (1760-1831), U. S. Secretary of hhe Navy, February 19, 1813.

15. Charles Thomson. Extract from the minutes of the Continental Congress, Document, signed, September 25, 1776.

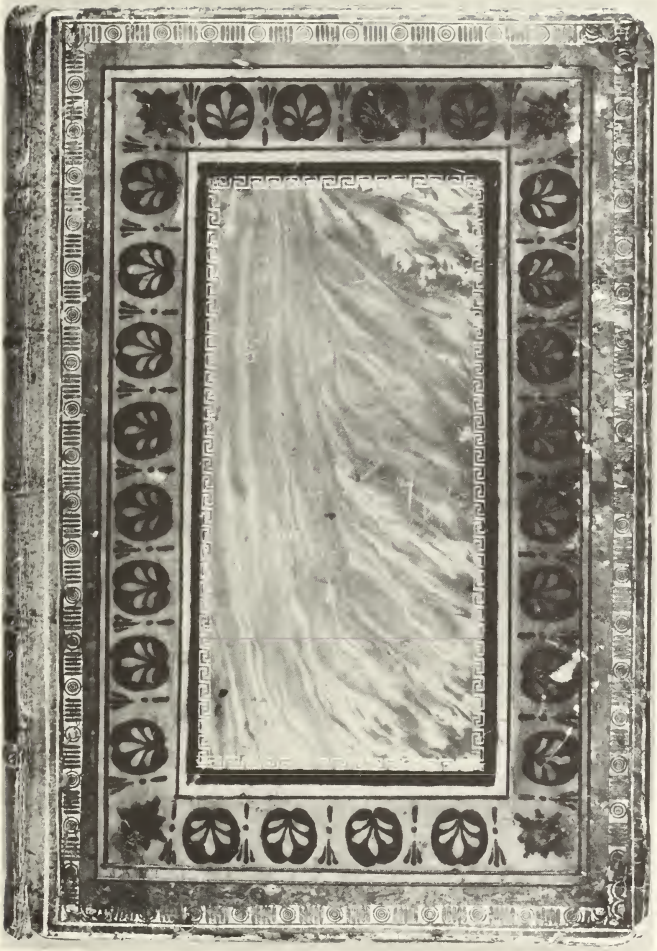
16. Giles Mumford. Autograph letter to his father, Thomas Mumford, October 27, 1777.

17. George Bancroft. Autograph letter to Major Mayer [Brantz Mayer?], February 9, 1865.

18. Joseph S. Sims. Bound volume containing speeches, letters, and a debate, November 6, 1818.

19. Mary Webb, resident at St. Helena during Napoleon's exile there. Autograph letter to Miss Ratledge, September 20, 1817.

20. Griffith Rutherford. Autograph letter to the Counsel of Safety of North Carolina, July 10, 1776.



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